

William Newman
14 Horseshoe Cottages
Lidgate Hill

NONCONFORMIST.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 335.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

WHITE HORSE LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.
FOR PORT PHILIP DIRECT, to follow the Mary Harrison, to leave the Docks on the 19th, Gravesend the 21st, and Plymouth, weather permitting, the 25th instant, the magnificent Teak-built Indianman DALHOUSIE, A. 1, 13 years, 1,000 tons.

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SURREY MISSION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, April 20, at the Rev. G. CLAYTON'S CHAPEL, YORK-STREET, WALWORTH.

The Rev. Dr. LEIFCHILD will preach in the Morning at ELEVEN o'Clock.

The GENERAL COMMITTEE will meet in the Afternoon at THREE o'Clock.

The PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Evening.

EDWARD EDWARDS, Esq., of Champion Hill, will take the Chair at HALF-PAST SIX o'Clock.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 7th, 1852, the FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, will be held in EXETER HALL, Strand.

The EARL OF CHICHESTER in the Chair.

The Chair to be taken at SIX o'Clock precisely. Tickets may be obtained at 55, Paternoster-row; 85, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 104, Piccadilly, London.

SIX LECTURES, illustrative of the Religious, Civil, Legal, and Intellectual Conflicts of the ENGLISH COMMONWEALTH, and its Influence on the Character and Liberties of England at this time, will be delivered by

HENRY VINCENT, Esq.,

at BISHOPSGATE CHAPEL, Bishopsgate-street Without, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 19th, 20th, 21st, and 26th, 27th, 28th.

The Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'Clock precisely, on the respective Evenings, by—

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.,

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Tickets for the Course, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 1s. each, may be obtained of Mr. Robinson, 156, Bishopsgate-street Without; Mr. Snow, Paternoster-row; and Mr. Pratt, "British Banner" Office, 60, Fleet-street.

INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

FOUR LECTURES on this Subject will be DELIVERED on SABBATH EVENINGS, April 18th and 25th, and May 9th and 16th, at QUEEN-STREET CHAPEL, RATCLIFFE, by the Rev. R. S. BAYLEY, F.S.A.

Services to commence at HALF-PAST SIX o'Clock.

TOWER HAMLETS.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF NONCONFORMISTS.

AN AGGREGATE MEETING of the NONCONFORMISTS of the TOWER HAMLETS will be held at the ROYAL BRITISH INSTITUTION, COWPER-STREET, CITY-ROAD, on FRIDAY NEXT, April 16, to hear Addresses from GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., M.P., and ACTON S. AYRTON, Esq., Candidates for the representation of the Borough, in reference to the Ecclesiastical Establishment, and the great principles of Religious Liberty.

The Chair will be taken at SEVEN o'Clock precisely.

PHILIP CRELLIN,
JOHN MATSON,
WM. ALLAN,
ROBERT SMITH,
WILLIAM FARMER, Secretaries.

HOMERTON COLLEGE.

THE TRAINING INSTITUTION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D., Principal of New College, will DELIVER, at the OPENING of this INSTITUTION, April 29th, 1852, the INAUGURAL DISCOURSE, at ONE o'clock. A COLD COLLATION at THREE o'clock. CONVERSATION, when the subject of Popular Education will be introduced, at SIX o'clock.

Admission to the Inaugural Discourse will be by FREE Tickets; to the Cold Collation and Conversations by Tickets, Half-a-Crown each; to the Conversations alone, One Shilling. These may be obtained at the Office of the Institution, 10, Liverpool-street, Finsbury; Messrs. Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Ward and Co., and Mr. John Snow, Paternoster-row.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM RUTT, Secretary.

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GEO. WM. FISHBOURNE, Secretary.

NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this charity, will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on TUESDAY, May 11th.

SAMUEL MORTON PETO, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

DAVID W. WIRE, Hon.

THOMAS W. AVELING, Esq.

Office, 32, Poultry, where forms of application for Candidates and lists of Subscribers may be had gratuitously, and every information, on any day from 10 till 4. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

All communications to be addressed, and Post-office orders made payable to Mr. JOHN CUZNER, Sub-Secretary, and forwarded to him at the Office of the Charity.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION of the BAPTIST UNION will be held in the Library of the Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1852. The Session will open at Ten o'clock, when an Introductory Discourse will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. COX, of Hackney.

EDWARD STEANE, J. H. HINTON, Secretaries.

WESLEYAN REFORM.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, Strand, on Tuesday, the 20th of April, to review the Proceedings and Recommendations of the Conference Memorial Committee and of the President's Select Laymen.

The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. WILLIAM GRIFFITH, Jun.; the Rev. WILLIAM L. HORTON, late of Castle Donington Circuit; Mr. N. T. LANGRIDGE, of London; Rev. J. YOUNGMAN, of Evesham; and other Gentlemen.

G. W. HARRISON, Esq., of Wakefield, will take the Chair.

The Chair to be taken at Half-past Six precisely. Admission to the platform by Tickets, to be had of the Circuit-Secretaries; at 11, Exeter Hall; and at the Wesleyan Times Office, 80, Fleet-street. To other parts of the Hall, Free.

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EXHIBITION, 1851.—JURY REPORTS.

THE REPORTS of the JURORS on the Subjects in the 30 Classes into which the Exhibition was divided, will be issued in two editions, one in large type, forming 2 vols., super-royal 8vo, of about 1000 pages, each, price Two Guineas; and the other in small type, double columns, forming 1 vol., super-royal 8vo, of about 1000 pages, price One Guinea. Both editions will be uniform in size with the OFFICIAL DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. As only a limited number of each edition will be printed for sale, and the work will not be reprinted, subscribers are requested to send in their names, with a remittance of 10s. on account of the 1 vol. edition, and 20s. on account of the 2 vol. edition.—The balance to be paid on publication, about May.

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 335.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

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the invasion of their own territory, have overrun that territory which is at the rear of the aggressive party, and will do more injury to the possessions of their foes, than they will receive by any temporary loss of their own.

The press, which helped to swell the chorus of execration with which the Pope's rescript was responded to, begins at length to apprehend real danger, and tremblingly to bewail it. The event has made them wise—it is a pity that nothing could teach them but a fresh round of experience. They might surely have reflected that ecclesiastical assumptions are only formidable to civil governments, when they step upon political ground, or are encountered by political weapons. The names by which Churchmen choose to be called, the districts within which prelates choose to exercise their spiritual authority, the modes in which priesthoods choose to dictate to man's conscience, are matters of comparatively small importance to the political well-being of a people, so long as they remain without political significance, and are contested solely within the limits to which they fairly belong. Neglect, forgetfulness, indifference, contempt, would very soon have deprived the Roman Catholic hierarchy of any additional influence they might be thought to have derived from the formal appointment of Pope Pius the Ninth. There was really no danger to Protestantism from this ambitious act, so long as Protestantism dealt with it simply as an *ecclesiastical* insult. But no sooner was it assailed by legislative power, and the contest was thus transferred to the battle-field of Parliament, than this miserable squabble about titles became converted into a feud of nations, and the impudence which magnanimity might have smiled at and overlooked having been passionately resented by Parliament and people, is now condensed into headlong revenge. We sowed the dragon's teeth—we have reaped a legion of armed men.

Even now, however, it remains to be asked, what is the danger with which the proceedings of the Catholic Defence Association may be regarded as fraught? The men likely to be returned by priestly influence to the next House of Commons will place in peril none of our great commercial interests—for, in general, they will be Free-traders. They will not side with the Earl of Derby in stemming the strong current of democratic influence—for it suits the purpose of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland to favour rather than obstruct the liberties of the people. They threaten none of those political objects which patriotism may legitimately seek to promote by law—but they do present a very menacing aspect towards the Protestant Church Establishment, especially in Ireland. It is to be feared that the "Irish Brigade" will labour zealously and untiringly, not indeed for the extinction of that monstrous abuse, but for a proportionate share in the spoils—that they will not condemn the principle, but only the partial application of it—and that statesmen of the aristocratic school will, before long, evince an inclination to divide between Protestants and Catholics the patronage of the State, and the public resources now absorbed by the Irish Church. It is plain, then, that the real element of danger is the connexion between Church and State—the principle which places ecclesiastical affairs under political management and control. This is the flaw in our constitution, upon which Ultramontanism can fasten with effect, and this, in point of fact, is the interest chiefly exposed to peril. We hope this point will be thoroughly understood by the public—for it is certain that the chief source of anxiety arising out of the position of parties in Ireland, lies in the fact that the separate spheres of politics and religion are, contrary to the interests of both, confounded and identified.

That we do not overstate our own impressions, may be proved by the slightest reference to the present condition of the United States of America. There no public note is taken of the preponderance of any religious sect in Congress. Ultramontanism can find nothing there worth contending for; or, if it do, it is compelled to carry on the contest

within the limits of reason and Scripture, on which ground it is always weak and contemptible. American statesmen laugh at the dangers which overwhelm our own with dismay. They have no Church Establishment to defend, no national faith to watch over, as the appointed guardians of public interests. Leaving these things to the care of those whose special vocation it is to attend to them, they are free from sectarian and theological alarms. And yet, who will pretend to say that in the United States of America, Protestantism, or what is still better, spiritual religion, is less secure, less potent, less influential than here? For ourselves, we cannot profess any liking for the organization of priestly power with a view to political results. We cannot, therefore, contemplate the present state of things in Ireland with any feeling approaching to complacency. But we do not participate in the terror of some of our contemporaries; we hope that lasting good will come out of temporary evil. Such is the condition of parties in this kingdom, and such the strength of religious convictions, that the Church Establishment principle, we begin to hope, will be soon found to be practically unworkable. England will not bear a Roman Catholic Establishment in Ireland. Ireland will not tolerate an exclusively Protestant one. There will be hot contention until the cause of it is altogether withdrawn—and no State Church will be eventually voted by both parties, because any State Church would place them at hopeless variance.

MR. SERJEANT SHEE AND THE IRISH CHURCH.

IN our last number we mentioned that Mr. Serjeant Shee was a candidate for the county of Kilkenny on Anti-state-church principles. This appears to have been a mistake—one in which the *Times* shared with ourselves. The learned serjeant, however, takes some pains to explain to that journal his exact views on this subject. He has written much against the Irish Establishment, both in season and out of season, from which it has naturally been inferred that he is desirous of its removal. Nothing of the kind. Mr. Shee considers it of some importance "that it should be known that Catholics may hope for success as candidates for the suffrages of Catholic constituencies, without advocating the demolition of the Established Church." The following is a highly significant passage from his address referring to this subject:—

"The appropriation of the whole of the Church property of your country to the religious purposes of a small portion of the people is at the root of all the difficulties of the British Government in Ireland. When it continues to maintain in every parish a wrong so flagrant it deserves no confidence, and can obtain none. It would be easy, in my opinion, to reconcile a due consideration for the dignity and efficiency of the Established Church, and for the spiritual care of its congregations, with the incontestable claims of the great body of the Irish people on the ecclesiastical revenues of their country. Such an adjustment would put an end to the distrusts and dissensions which, by embittering social life in Ireland, have hitherto confined to cases of extreme emergency that hearty co-operation between all classes of its inhabitants for the general good which is essential to their obtaining their proper influence with their English fellow-subjects and their just weight in the counsels of the empire. I hope to see the day when, without the shame of an ignoble triumph by one set of Christians over another—without injury to vested rights or to the reasonable expectations on which the arrangements of families have been framed—with the approval of the clergy of the three religions professed in Ireland, and of just and sensible men of all creeds and parties—measures may be taken to put an end to this great obstruction to imperial concord and national prosperity."

The learned serjeant's meaning evidently is that he and those Catholics who think with him, will be perfectly satisfied if the national property which is now wholly appropriated to the Protestant Establishment be divided with the Catholics. He would rather that all sects should be paid by the State than that the Catholics should go without their share. How far the seventy or eighty Liberal Catholics who are likely to be returned for Irish constituencies sympathize with him cannot yet be determined, but as all experience leads to the conclusion that zealous Catholics will sacrifice the public in-

terests when they clash with those of their particular sect, they would offer, we imagine, a feeble, if any, resistance to such an appropriation of Irish Church property. At all events the Irish Church is likely to be a very prominent topic of debate during the next Parliament. With so largely an augmented force—holding probably the balance between the two sides of the House—it is not likely that the Catholic party will long submit to so flagrant and dishonouring a grievance. We may thus see the great importance of voluntaryism being strongly and efficiently represented in the new Legislature. *That* alone is the true realization of "religious equality" upon which liberal politicians are so fond of insisting. If Nonconformists are but true to themselves and their principles in the coming election, they may be instrumental in deciding this vital question in accordance with their views. In the conflict which will arise in reference to Church Establishments and Church property, their representatives will, in point of principle, occupy an impregnable position; and will, if they manage rightly, in all probability, carry *doctrinaire* Liberals and grumbling Catholics in their train.

MR. WHISTON'S CASE.

The hearing of Mr. Whiston's appeal against the decision of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester—the commencement of which, in the Court of Arches (left for the occasion), on Monday se'nnight, was noted in our last—was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The following are the propositions submitted by the appellant:—

A. The pamphlet was not false, scandalous, and libellous; but every allegation in it was substantially true, and every observation made in it was justified, either by the facts to which it related or the antecedent provocation by which it was elicited; and, also, that the object and tendency of the pamphlet were for the public good, and that he had no *matus animus* in writing it.

B. That, if even the pamphlet were libellous, and *d'fortiori* if it were not, the publication of it was not an offence within the meaning of the word *excessus*, or the term *gravius delictum*, understood as used by the founder in the statute *De Corrigendis Excessibus*, and that was the statute under which the dean and chapter said they had specially dismissed him.

C. Even, if the alleged offence were a *gravius delictum* within the founder's meaning, the schoolmaster of Rochester Cathedral was not one of the *alii ministri* contemplated by him in the said statute, and, therefore, not punishable under it.

D. That the publication of such a pamphlet as "Cathedral Trusts," or some act equivalent to such publication, was, if not commanded, at least encouraged, by the statute *De Visitacione*.

E. If an offence had been committed the sentence was invalid, because passed without a fair and proper hearing, or the opportunity of having one.

F. That the alleged offence was condoned by the restoration, and that no fresh offence had been charged between the time of that restoration and the second dismissal.

G. That the chapter could not cancel a deed binding themselves and their successors, and in which he was a party interested, without his consent.

H. That all their proceedings were invalid on the ground of their acting as judges in their own case.

I. That all their proceedings, after the first dismissal, were invalid, on the principle that *nemo debet bis verari ob unam causam, et nemo debet bis puniri pro uno delicto*.

J. That no person was, by the law of the land, dismissible from an office, not holden at discretion, for words spoken or written unless they were of a criminal character, unless by a special ordinance of the creator of that office.

K. That the schoolmaster was not dismissible by the dean and chapter, or the dean, except for the causes specified in and after the third monition intended by the statute *De Pueris Grammaticis et eorum Informatoribus*.

L. That the dean alone was not empowered by the founder to dismiss the schoolmaster, and that the dean and chapter had no power to dismiss him, except what was specifically given them by the express ordinance of the founder.

M. That he had not been guilty of irreverence, disrespect, and disobedience, nor of contempt and disregard of any oath he had taken.

N. That he had not proved himself, and was not, in fact, utterly unfit and unworthy to be entrusted with the instruction and superintendence of the foundation boys of the school.

O. That the Dean and Chapter of Rochester had not, as they alleged in answer to his appeal, acted conformably with their duty in dismissing him, or been actuated by a regard to their duty, or to the interests of their school, in so doing.

Mr. Whiston spoke for nearly six hours on each of the three days, in support of these propositions. He was not only subjected to frequent interruption from the clerical court, but Mr. Baron Parke (sitting with Dr. Lushington, as the Bishop's assessor), kept up a running comment on a large portion of Mr. Whiston's address; of a nature to indicate that his opinion is unfavourable to the appellant. Mr. Whiston concluded his address in these words:—

It is now more than four years since I first applied to the chapter, nearly three and a half since I applied to the visitor, and nearly three since I was dismissed. My first application was made to vindicate what I felt to be the just and indisputable claims of the school over which I was presiding, with no feeling or expression of disrespect to the chapter, but with a determination not to desist till either those claims had been proved to be unfounded, or some disposition was shown to concede them. My lords, I ask you, upon a review of all the facts and correspondence, whether, before I appealed to the visitor, I did not use every effort in the patient endeavour to obtain justice in the gentlest manner, and get redress by the most peaceful means.

No one can, I am sure, deny this: and not till I had found all else vain, did I appeal to the visitor. From him I obtained the most distinct promise that he would cause the appeal to be heard, and I again, painful as it is for me to do so, remind your lordship that, had that promise been kept—had your lordship acted as the Archbishop of Canterbury did in the Dulwich case, and as the Bishop of Chester has recently done, without any appeal, my pamphlet would never have been published—most certainly I never should have been dismissed for it—most assuredly I never should have been charged with a very scandalous libel against the bishop of the diocese. But unhappily, most unhappily on all accounts, your lordship failed to do that which you had promised—

The Bishop of Rochester—That which I found I could not do, as I told you. I promised in the first instance to do that which I then supposed I could, but which I afterwards found I could not, and then I referred you to the Court of Chancery; but you must not accuse me of breaking my promise.

Mr. Whiston—Allow me, without any disrespect to your lordship, to speak of the impression that the state of things produced upon my mind. After your lordship had promised to hear me, and I had written several letters, to several of which I received no answers, it was natural that an impression should be made upon my mind, certainly not of any tranquillizing character. But your lordship took no notice of my offer to withdraw my appeal, if the chapter would make out anything like a reasonable answer to my case. Your lordship kept me in suspense for more than four months, and then referred me to a place where nobody would like to go—to Chancery [a laugh]—thus imposing on me the responsibility of a duty to which the visitor is bound by the most sacred obligations, and which has in other places been discharged by that authority. My lords, can any one wonder that, after thus exhausting all the resources open to me, I felt that it would be in vain to hope for redress in any other way than by an appeal to the public? Could it be supposed that, without public aid and sympathy, I should have commenced a Chancery suit against the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, your lordship, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in which, as your lordship said, I might have been kept twenty years? Surely, I was under no obligation to commit an act of such folly, and, therefore, I published the pamphlet instead. Still, it was done in the pursuit of a legitimate object, and in the spirit of that ordinance of the founder which expressly orders the grammar master not to study his own ease but the public advantage—"neque adeo suo studere commodo, aut suo indulgero otio, quam morum profectui, et publicis utilitati prospici." It was not done to gratify malice or to satisfy vindictiveness—not with vulgar abuse, or low invective—though, I admit, with that warmth and energy which a good cause inspires, and, it may be, sometimes with that indignation which is roused by systematic injustice and accumulated wrong, where one expects integrity to be most unsullied, because arrayed in the garb of religion and justice—to be most self-denying, while illustrating the principles of the gospel. If ever, under such feelings, with no hope of redress, and "judgment may sour with delays," I used expressions, or even one word, which can truly be called intemperate, most deeply do I regret it; but if I did, do I deserve degradation, persecution, and ruin? I say degradation, because although, thank God, I hold a position in and from which no one but myself can degrade me, yet, nevertheless, the Chapter have acted as if they meant it. I say ruin, because, but for the help, and strength, and friends, for which I have so much cause to be thankful, I might have been, if not ruined, at least beggared; and the Chapter have acted as if they meant that too. As for their persecution—"dabit Deus his quoque finem," and far rather would I have to bear even it, than endure the burden of their self-reproach—for what is more heavy to bear than evil fame deserved; or who can see worse days than he who, yet living, follows at the funeral of his own reputation? As I have said elsewhere, I have been supported by the consciousness, and cheered by the happiness, of doing good. Already the poor bedesmen of Rochester, some of whom have fought and bled for their country, fill a place which has been empty for almost a century, and receive a stipend, which domus has received for nearly eighty-six years. The poor choristers of Canterbury no longer hand over their first half-year's pittance to the organist, while the lay clerks have £40 a-year more than they used to have. The grammar boys at Worcester receive, not 3s. 10d., but £2 13s. 4d.; the sixteen boys at Durham have now £4 a-year more than ever they had before; each twenty-four at Chester have had their £3 6s. 8d. each restored; and the visitor has declared that the four exhibitors are henceforth to be maintained at the Universities. The old Cathedral school at Carlisle, which dates from the seventh century, displays new buildings, and boasts of its seventy boys; and Ely itself, as if ashamed of its bad pre-eminence, is, as it appears from the public prints, to be reformed, and made, I hope, not unworthy of its dean. Nay, my lords, I do not even despair of the chapter-clerk of Rochester himself yielding to the force of public opinion, and giving up his 10s. "admission fee" to the poor boys and the bedesmen, when I find that a canon of Rochester, with £2,000 a-year, no longer thinks it right to take £100 a-year more for duties not performed by himself but by the minor canons. Whatever, then, may result to myself—come what, come may—"Laudabor tamen extinxisse nefas!" But, my lords, seriously and earnestly, is all this to count for nothing? Are past services, and present usefulness, and unvarying character, to be disregarded at the bidding of capital vindictiveness, and sacrificed to the anger of a corporation, merely because I have exposed deeds which will not bear the light? If so, why then the masters of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster may, as well as myself, be dismissed at any moment for writing a faithful book, if it should not please the taste or suit the interests of their respective governors. But is such a principle to be endured? Nay, my lords. In the present outcry for education, while every one professes it to be the greatest of acquired blessings, and the choicest of man's gifts, and proclaims its universal diffusion as the worthiest object of a nation's solicitude, is the calling of a teacher—laborious, anxious, ill-requited, and unhonoured as it is—to be made with so uncertain and dependent, that no man of spirit, or who can get a living in any other way, would deliberately enter upon it? Surely, my lords, you will not lend yourselves to this? In the name of substantial justice, and sitting

as the representatives of a king who founded churches, cathedral and collegiate, "in order that youth might be liberally trained, old age fostered with things necessary for living, and that liberal largesses of alms to the poor in Christ, offices of piety teeming over from them might thence flow abroad far and wide, to the glory of Almighty God, and the common welfare and happiness of the subjects of the realm"—my lords, I make bold to say that my dismissal cannot be ratified unless those intentions of Henry VIII. are set at nought; and forgive me if I conclude with the words of the great minister of Henry VII.'s address to the visitors of his foundation: "We also charge before the Most High, as grievously as we may, the consciences of the reverend fathers, the Bishop of Winchester, and their commissioners whomsoever, and do exhort and implore them, in the bowels of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, in performing and executing the above office, they seek, not their own, according to the apostle's teaching, but the things of Jesus Christ; and having God alone before the eye of their minds, and setting aside all favour, fear, hatred, prayer, or fee, colour and occasions whatsoever, do earnestly exercise the office of inquiry, correction, and reformation, and do perform it faithfully in all things, as they would render account in this case before God at his last judgment."

A burst of spontaneous applause expressed the sympathy of the crowded audience.

The Bishop of Rochester and Dr. Lushington made some remarks to the effect that it was the advice of the latter, and the opinion of the late Lord Langdale, that Mr. Whiston should be referred to the Court of Chancery.

The case then adjourned, with the intimation that it would not sit again till after Easter Term.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY'S CASH-BOX.—The *Plymouth Journal* works up into a tale of adventures the fact that the Sisters of Mercy, at Eldad, have been robbed of their contribution-box, and that the ladies refuse to prosecute. "The box is still at the station-house; it ought to be sent to the British Museum as a restored relic of the days of monasteries. The box is an unique thing in its way. It is about a foot long, is fastened with two Puseyite or ecclesiastical padlocks with hasps, made in the form of an indented cross, and having hinges at the top connecting with the hasps. These are formed of four broad crosses, also indented, and each of these crosses has five spikes in them projecting upwards. There is also a broad cross in the centre, having four spikes. (What do the spikes symbolize?) There is also in the centre of this last cross a double slit for the reception of money—also in the shape of a cross—indicating, probably, that all that passes into it is 'on the cross.' The box is a massive one, made of oak, and even the very keyholes of the locks have the form of the cross. It is said that the thief had a good booty—fifty pounds is said to have passed into his possession by the transaction."

ANOTHER PERVERSTION OF CIVIC POMP.—The *Tablet* has the following paragraph from its "Liverpool correspondent":—

The Catholic Sheriff of Lancashire attending mass in state.—What will Lord Campbell say to the following fact? On Sunday last, Thomas H. Blundell, Esq., of Ince Blundell, the Catholic High Sheriff of the county of Lancashire, attended high mass at Copperas Hill Chapel, and came in full state in his carriage, attended by the Sub-Sheriff, Allen Keye, Esq., another Catholic. The Sheriff had been in attendance on Mr. Baron Alderson, one of the going judges of assize, who opened the Spring Commission here late on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning at an early hour the Sheriff attended mass at the above chapel, and partook of the holy communion. At half-past ten, he with his officers and the Mayor and several members of the Town Council, escorted Baron Alderson to George's Church, where the Sheriff left his lordship, and then proceeded in state in his carriage to Copperas Hill, preceded by his javelin men, the trumpeter going before him sounding, as usual, the trumpet. The Sheriff was escorted, and on arriving at the chapel with his chaplain, the Rev. Peter Whitefield, the Sheriff was conducted to the pew of Mr. Keye, the javelin men in livery, with their javelins, kneeling before the altar. High mass was then celebrated, and after the sacrifice had concluded, the High Sheriff returned to his hotel in the same manner as he came. An immense crowd of persons followed the carriage. The matter has caused a great deal of conversation through town; but the judges had the good sense and better taste not to allude to the subject—their conduct has been contrasted favourably with that of the would-be "very liberal" Scotch Lord Campbell.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS (CRIMINAL JURISDICTION).—It will be observed that there is a bill in the House of Commons thus entitled. Its object is to abolish the criminal jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in certain cases. The acts of 5th and 6th Edward VI. chap. 4, and other statutes against quarrelling and fighting in churches and churchyards, as recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, are to be repealed. Further it is proposed to enact that after the "passing of the measure no suit or proceeding shall be commenced or heard in any ecclesiastical court in England or Wales for defamation, or for quarrelling, chiding, or brawling by words only in any church or churchyard, or for smiting or laying violent hands upon any other in any church or churchyard, or for maliciously striking any person with any weapon, or for drawing any weapon with intent to strike another in any church or churchyard."

DISSENTING M.P.'S AND THEIR CANDIDATES.—A correspondent informs us that Mr. T. Thorneley, one of the members for Wolverhampton, is entitled to a place in the list we gave last week; inasmuch as Mr. Thorneley's family through four generations have been Presbyterians; Mr. Thorneley's mother, a descendant of the venerable Cotton Mather; and Mr. Thorneley himself a member of the Unitarian denomination.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—On Tuesday last the Secretary of the Association visited the town of Braintree, famed for its long-contested church-rate, and addressed a very good meeting at the Assembly Room of the White Hart. George Courtland, Esq., occupied the chair, and the Rev. D. Rees and Messrs. Lane and Piper also took part in the proceedings. On the day following, the same gentleman, joined by the Rev. W. H. Bonner, of London, and Mr. Tillet, of Norwich, was present at a meeting in the Corn Exchange. Mr. Bonner dwelt on the injuries inflicted on religion by the State Church; Mr. Tillet traced the history of the Church of England, as best illustrating its real character; and Mr. Williams furnished a variety of facts, proving that the bulk of the Church revenues served no religious purpose. On Wednesday and Thursday next the Rev. I. Doxsey is to lecture at Billericay and Southminster, in Essex.

INTENDED MEETINGS.—Last night Mr. Forster and Mr. Parsons, of Ebley, were to address a meeting at Worcester, and to-morrow are to be at Bristol. Next week the Rev. D. Evans, of Manchester, accompanied by some gentlemen connected with the Principality, is to commence a tour in South Wales. The meetings are likely to be held as follows:—Hirwain, April 20th; Cardiff, 21st; Swansea, 22nd; Llanelli, 23rd; Haverfordwest, 26th; Milford Haven, 27th; Carmarthen, 28th. Brighton is to be visited on the 26th, and Southampton on the 27th. We would remind our readers that the last of the metropolitan monthly meetings is to take place to-morrow night, Messrs. Ashmead and Kingsley, and Dr. Archer, being engaged to deliver the addresses.

LORD ST. LEONARD'S FIRST ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.—The attention of the Evangelical clergy is called by a clerical correspondent of the *Cambridge Independent Press*, to the first ecclesiastical appointment of the present Government, nominating Archdeacon Thorp, of Trinity College, whose sermon on the occasion of an ordination was openly condemned by his bishop for its Tractarian tendencies, to a canonry in Bristol Cathedral; patron, the Crown. "Now, if this is a fair specimen of the ecclesiastical appointments we are to expect from the present Government, every Evangelical clergyman, whatever may be his political views, if he holds them as he ought to do, subordinate to his religious opinions, must, I think, coincide with me, and say, the sooner Lord Derby's Government goes out of office the better. Let us have again the men who promoted the present Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the Bishops of St. Asaph, Llandaff, and Chester; Canons Villiers and Champneys, Robert Bickersteth and William Cadman."

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—The committee have held a preliminary meeting, to arrange the order of their proceedings. We understand that Lord John Russell declining, Mr. Milner Gibson was appointed chairman; and that the committee have decided that all persons interested in the education question shall have access to their sittings. The promoters of the local bill propose that Mr. Entwistle and the Rev. C. Richson should be examined on the next day of meeting, which is fixed for Thursday, the 22nd inst. After them, the friends of the national secular plan will give evidence; and subsequently, those who hold Voluntary efforts to be sufficient, will have a hearing. Besides these, there will probably be examined the Government inspectors of schools for the Manchester district, and, it may be, a few other gentlemen who have taken a great interest in the subject of popular education.

THE ANNUITY TAX AGAIN.—Already are symptoms beginning to manifest themselves, that the refusal of the present Government to interfere with this obnoxious impost, and the accession of the Tory party to power, are putting life into the clergy, so far as concerns the exaction of this tax. A letter was received yesterday from a respectable Dissenter, compelled to carry on his business within the sacred precincts of the Ancient Royalty. It ran in the following terms:—

SIR,—Unless the arrears of annuity assessment due by you, amounting to £8 0s. 10d., be paid to the Collector at his office, Royal Exchange, on or before Saturday the 10th, proceedings will be adopted against you to enforce payment.—We are, &c., ARNOTT AND MCLUM.—*Scottish Press.*

PUSEYITE OBSERVANCE OF EASTER.—During the past week some of the "Tractarian" clergymen of Exeter have astonished the citizens by their vagaries. One clergyman (the Rev. S. Lee, of the parish of All Hallows) announced his intention of holding a "midnight service" to inaugurate Easter Sunday; but the authorities, being apprehensive of a disturbance, communicated with the bishop, who advised the rev. gentleman not to hold the service.

THE EARL OF DERBY AND THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—A correspondence between these exalted personages is published in the Manchester papers. Lord Derby first wrote to inquire of the Bishop whether it be true that he had spoken of him at a recent meeting of the Church Missionary Society, as having, when Colonial Secretary, addressed a Romish bishop in Australia by his assumed title. The Bishop of Manchester states more correctly what he did say, and when he said it—he had reminded his clergy at a collation that the present Premier was the first, as Colonial Secretary, who had "assigned titles to Roman Catholic prelates;" and admits that he should have said "allow" rather than assign. The Premier, in a second letter, denies that

he could be said to "allow" what he had no power to forbid. But the Bishop of Manchester, in another and a longer letter, insists, that by non-attention to the protest of the Established clergy, his lordship did "allow," and was "the first to allow"—setting aside Canada, as irrelevant—the assumption of territorial titles.—Such is the pith of the controversy, whatever its value.

PARISHIONERS LOCKED OUT OF THEIR CHURCH.—A meeting to elect officers and transact other business had been convened for Easter Monday, by the overseers of Holy Trinity, Minories, to be held in the church, but on the ratepayers assembling, the church doors were found to be locked, and the churchwardens, Messrs. Marsh and Phillips, not only refused to open them, but threatened the inhabitants with actions of trespass if they did not leave the churchyard. Thereupon Alexander Kirkaldy, Esq., was elected chairman, and a resolution moved and adopted that the vestry adjourn to 27, Minories. These extraordinary proceedings have arisen from the ratepayers having, at a previous vestry, substituted a church-rate of 2d. in the pound for one of 4d. proposed by the churchwardens.—On the vestry re-assembling, Messrs. Owen and Bumstead were unanimously elected churchwardens.—Several speakers addressed the meeting, and resolutions were unanimously passed censuring the conduct of the churchwardens, and pledging the vestry to save harmless any ratepayer against whom any proceedings may be commenced for refusing to pay the fourpenny church-rate.

PARISHIONERS AMUSING THEMSELVES WITH A POLL.—In St. Thomas's, Dudley, a sixpenny church-rate was demanded the other day. As a nugatory amendment, a rate of one penny was proposed, and carried by a show of hands. "Gentlemen, you can amuse yourselves with a poll if you please," said the urbane vicar. The parishioners did so please to amuse themselves, and voted the penny rate by a majority of ninety-seven.

THE EDINBURGH DISSENTERS.—A meeting of Dissenters, called by the Scottish Anti-state-church Association, to "take into consideration the duty of Dissenters in the present crisis," was held, on Thursday evening, in Rose street church, Edinburgh. The church, says the *Caledonian Mercury*, was somewhat more than half filled. Resolutions condemning civil establishments of religion were moved and seconded; and an Address to Dissenters was approved of, setting forth their duty to turn the general election to a profitable account in promoting Voluntary opinions, and supporting candidates pledged to abolish ecclesiastical endowments, university and parochial school-tests, &c.

BAPTISM BY IMMERSION AT A PARISH CHURCH.—At the parish church of Rochdale, a few days ago, the somewhat unusual circumstance occurred of baptism being performed by immersion. The rite was administered by the Rev. Dr. Burnet, the recipient being a young lady about sixteen years of age. A large stone font, weighing several tons, and which is usually kept beneath the tower, was made available on the occasion.

ARCHITECTURAL CONGRESS.—A congress of the representatives of the Northampton, the Oxford, the Bedfordshire, the Sussex, the Ecclesiastical, the Yorkshire, and other architectural societies, and of the Institute of Scotch Architects, is about to be held at Northampton. The subject of Round Churches, both English and Foreign, will be taken up by Mr. E. Sharpe, well known by his architectural publications, and by his magnificent series of "Architectural Parallels." Mr. Poole has also promised a paper on the Restoration of Churches, with reference to St. Sepulchre's. Mr. Franklin Hudson will probably read a notice on the Memorial Brasses of Northamptonshire.

THE SOVEREIGN OF MADAGASCAR.—The report of the death of this ill-reputed monarch, brought by her Majesty's ship "Fantaloan," which left Quillemane on the 9th of December, remains without confirmation. Mauritius papers make no mention of the fact, although they report the arrival of several vessels with bullocks from Tamatave at a later date. The improbability of the report on other grounds is shown by Mr. Samuel Shipton, of Upper Stamford-street, in a long letter to the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. The well-informed writer, in considering what may be the probable turn of affairs in the Hova provinces, on the death of the Queen, observes:—

The religious portion of the British public, who take an interest in the welfare of this people, but have no certain knowledge of the state of parties, naturally anticipate that Prince Radolano-Radama, the reputed son of the late king, by Queen Ranavalona, would succeed to the sovereignty. This, unquestionably, is desirable for the future welfare and prosperity of the island, both in a religious and in a commercial point of view; but it is not probable. What may be called the superstition party, with the Commander-in-Chief and Prime Minister Rainiharo at their head, now govern the country, her Majesty being a mere tool in his hands; and he is firmly seated in power, supported by the Isakidy and Tangenu ordeal, and other superstitious customs, which place immense power in the hands of a despotic minister. The prince having become Christian (as the Commander-in-Chief put his father to death), the only chance the present Premier and his associates in office have of their power surviving that of the Queen, is the death of the prince. To allow him to succeed her Majesty would be to sign their own death-warrants. Hence, he has hardly a chance of outliving the Queen. The probability is, his death will be announced prior to that of her Majesty, and that Commander Rainiharo will openly assume sovereign power, putting to death all who dare to express a sentiment opposed to his succession.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON RAGGED SCHOOLS.—Yesterday evening week the Lord Mayor presided over the annual meeting of the supporters of these schools, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The Report stated that the evening-school for males was open five evenings in the week, and the number admitted since its establishment was 476: the average attendance being 47. The evening-school for females was open five evenings in the week, and the number admitted to it was 401: the average attendance being 35. The number admitted to the day-school for infants was 934, and the average attendance 88. In the Sunday-school for males the average attendance in the afternoon was 29—in the evening 57. In the Sunday-school for females the average attendance in the afternoon was 60; in the evening, 107. The industrial classes for females consisted of 35 girls employed in mending and making clothes, and 3 in scrubbing. In the male industrial class several boys were engaged in making articles of clothing, many of which were sold to pupils in the school. A benevolent lady had established a sick fund, and from this fund 1,596 quarts of soup had been given to 1,054 destitute families. A savings' bank had been established for children, for deposits of a halfpenny and upwards, and the amount for the year was £3 1s. 7d., the number of depositors being about 62.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.—The anniversary meetings of the Congregational Union commenced yesterday week in West Nile-street Chapel, by a meeting of the General Committee of the Theological Academy. In the evening a public meeting of the friends of the academy was held in the same place,—the Rev. Mr. Sloan in the chair. The Report, which was read by Dr. Cullen, gave a very favourable account of the present position and prospects of the institution. W. Paton, Esq. (the Treasurer), read the financial statement, from which it appeared that there had been during the year a gratifying increase in the funds. The total sum subscribed was about £700, while there had been expended £630. The adoption of the Report was moved by Mr. Lang of Dundee, seconded by Dr. Morison from England. The Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, Professor Thomson, and the Rev. Messrs. Campbell and Wilson, also addressed the meeting. On Wednesday evening a *soirée* was held in the Trades Hall, which was crowded to excess. The Rev. David Russell occupied the chair, and interesting addresses were delivered by Dr. Wilson, Edinburgh; the Rev. Mr. Hannay, Dundee; the Rev. Dr. Morison, London; and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Aberdeen. On Thursday morning a public breakfast took place in the Merchants' Hall, which was also well attended. The proceedings of the anniversary closed last night with a meeting in George-street Chapel, which was presided over by R. Godwin, Esq., and addressed by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Morison, and the Rev. Messrs. Clark and Tait. The Report, an abstract of which was read, furnished ample details as to the success which had during the past year attended the operations of the agents of the Union, both in the Lowlands and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and was, on the whole, of a favourable and gratifying kind. The amount of subscriptions and collections during the year amounted to £2,661, which had been distributed in assisting weak churches, and supporting an itinerant ministry in the Highlands and Islands.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONFERENCE.—The sixth Sunday-school conference for the districts of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, was held on Friday, in Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester. In the unavoidable absence of J. Kershaw, Esq., M.P., who had been advertised to preside, John Hewitt, Esq., was called to the chair. He was supported on the platform by the Revs. J. G. Rogers, of Ashton; R. Cheshire, of Manchester; John Thornton, of Stockport; James Macpherson, of Ashton-under-Lyne; M. Day, of Hyde; R. Slater, of Preston; D. M. Evans, of Manchester; W. B. Davies, of Stockport; and Messrs. John C. Jones and John Milne, honorary secretaries to the Union; G. P. Duncalf, secretary to the Manchester Union; John Andrews, secretary to the Stockport Union; John Griffiths, Manchester; and F. Cathbertson, of London. In the morning an essay was read by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., "On the prevalent forms of opposition to evangelical Christianity, and the duty of Sabbath-school teachers in relation to them"—in the afternoon (the sittings being divided by a public dinner), a paper by the Rev. D. M. Evans, "On the Sunday-school and social elevation." The discussion throughout the day was very animated and interesting. After the Conference about 200 persons took tea together; and in the evening a public meeting was held.

BAPTISM OF A CONVERTED JEW.—On Friday, M. John Israel Jansen, a Russian Jew, was publicly baptized at Trinity Chapel, Edgeware-road, by the Rev. R. Herschel. At the conclusion of the ordinary service of the day, Mr. Herschel preached, and having put the necessary questions to the candidate, he baptized him in the usual form; and added, "We admit you not as a member of any particular sect, but as a member of Christ's church." A prayer was then said, and the proceedings, which were witnessed by a very numerous congregation, terminated.

WALTHAMSTOW, ESSEX.—On Wednesday last a service was held in the new chapel, Wood-street, on the occasion of the recognition of the Rev. W. H. Hooper, who has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the church. The Rev. Dr. Cox, of

Hackney, delivered an address to the pastor; and the Rev. Mr. Philip, of Maberly Chapel, a sermon to the church and congregation. The Revs. Messrs. Miall, Burnet, and Woodward, took part in the services, at which there was a crowded attendance.

HEMPSTEAD, HERTS.—On Friday (the 9th inst.) two discourses were delivered, in the Independent chapel in this town, by the Rev. A. J. Morris, of Holloway. The congregations were unusually good, and the sum of £11 16s. 6d. collected, by which means the whole of the debt on the premises, incurred by alterations, repairs, and painting, was entirely removed.

ROUNDALE.—The friends who have left Providence Chapel, High-street, and are now worshipping in the Public Hall, Baillie-street, held a tea-party in the Commissioners' Rooms, Smith-street, on Friday,—David Cheetham, Esq., in the chair. Resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to commence the erection of a new chapel, and that subscriptions be entered into for that purpose. After the resolutions had been carried, Andrew Stewart, Esq., rose and intimated his intention of heading the list with £500. He was speedily followed by Thomas Southworth, Esq., Robert Pagan and Sons, and Robert and Josh. Kelsall, Esq.s, each promising the same amount. The spirit of the meeting being now called forth, Robert Kelsall, Esq., informed the chairman that his uncle, Henry Kelsall, Esq., had authorized him to announce his subscription of £100, and the offer of any portion of his land proximate to Smith-street on most advantageous terms. Subscriptions were handed in from all parts of the room, varying in amount from 10s. to £50, many Sunday-scholars contributing their "mite," indicating deep interest in the cause; and several ladies were among the list of donors, of whom we may mention Mrs. Cheetham, £50. Before the close of the meeting, the list amounted to the munificent sum of £2,604, since which period other sums have been added, making a total of £2,769. A motion by Andrew Stewart, Esq., seconded by Mr. John T. Pagan, that the warmest thanks of this meeting are due to Henry Kelsall, Esq., for his most liberal contribution and offer of land, was carried amidst much applause. A vote of thanks was also passed for the Chairman's excellent presidency, and the meeting separated, greatly encouraged, and resolutely determined to devote all their energies to the work in which they are engaged.

DUNSTABLE.—On Sunday, the 4th inst., sermons were preached at the Baptist Meeting-house, West-street, on behalf of the Baptist Home Missionary and Irish Societies, by the Rev. S. J. Davis, of London. On the next evening a public meeting was held, when the Rev. D. Gould occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Andrews, of Woburn, and the Rev. J. Lance, of Houghton Regis; after which, Mr. Davis, the deputation from the societies, furnished some information respecting their operation, and alluded to the importance of religious teachers sympathizing with the people in their political views, in order to secure their confidence, and bring them under the influence of religious truth; and referred, in illustration of his meaning, to that popular and talented lecturer, Mr. Henry Vincent, as being, in his opinion, somewhat of a model public instructor—whose political views, though not all in strict accordance with his (Mr. Davis's) own, gave him a powerful hold on the masses. The meeting was exceedingly interesting, and the collections were liberal.

BURNLEY.—The new chapel, situated in Red Lion-street, Burnley, was opened on Friday. Two sermons were preached by the Rev. J. G. Pike, of Derby; and on Sunday, two sermons by the Rev. J. Burns, D.D., of London.

BILLINGSBURST.—The Rev. E. Griffiths (late of Highbury College, London) has been obliged, through ill health, to resign his appointment as agent of the Congregational Union for Sussex at Billingshurst. The committee have expressed their deep sympathy with Mr. Griffiths in his affliction, and their high appreciation of his services.

GURANTRY.—The Rev. William Wild having been compelled, through ill health, to relinquish the charge of the English Independent Church in this island, after a pastoral connexion of upwards of fifteen years, a tea-meeting was held in the school-room of Ebenezer Chapel (Wesleyan) on Thursday, the 8th inst., for the purpose of presenting him with a silver coffee pot, and a purse containing thirty-five sovereigns, in testimony of their regard and affection. The chair was taken by Chas. James Metcalfe, jun., Esq., and the presentation was made by the Rev. Wm. Laxon, accompanied with an appropriate address. The Rev. Wm. Wild having replied, the meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. S. Hine (French Independent), W. Toone (French Wesleyan), J. H. Bigg (Wesleyan), and the Rev. Wm. Wild in conclusion. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Revs. T. W. Smith (Wesleyan), A. M. McCurdy (Methodist New Connexion), and Samuel Spurgeon (Baptist).

LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., the last of a series of lectures to the working classes was delivered in the King Edward School-rooms, Mile End, New Town, by Mr. F. W. Cheson, on "Slavery in America." The whole course, consisting of lectures from Edmund Fry, Esq.; Dr. Cooke; Rev. Charles Gribble, M.A.; and Mr. Cheson, have been attended by the most gratifying success.

A "ragged school" shoe-black society has been formed in Dublin, in connexion with the London society.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOOKSELLING CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I trust you will allow me space in your journal for the insertion of some remarks in reference to an article which has just appeared respecting the bookselling trade and the public. The writer of the above article may possibly think that he is serving the public in opening their eyes to what he, and, it may be, many others, think an unjust system; but my belief is, that he and they are utterly mistaken in the argument which is aimed to be established, and that their notions, if carried out, would upset all the bookselling businesses in the kingdom. Nor is this all; but the very party for whom so much zeal is shown, and whose welfare is made so prominent a matter, would, I believe, be the very first to cry out at the deficiency of accommodation experienced, when their literary wants required to be satisfied. But as to the facts contained in this article, "that the allowance to the trade is 25 and 30 per cent. nominally," the writer has somewhat anticipated me by using the word "nominally;" but it is the principal object I have in writing to show that the allowance given is nominal, and that, too, as we are accustomed to say, "with a vengeance." For, first, in the majority of instances the 25 per cent. is not made, as, for instance, a 2s. 6d. magazine is charged 2s. instead of 1s. 10d., and the same kind of thing holds good with hundreds of books; indeed, so common is this, that very few books are honestly charged to us, as every retail bookseller knows to his cost. And, secondly, upon three-fourths of the amount of every invoice we are charged 5 per cent. commission for the wholesale bookseller's trouble and expense in collecting. These expenses are very heavy, and I do not see how they could execute this portion of their business with a smaller charge. And, thirdly, the carriage of books is almost invariably by mail, and this, if the distance from London be great, will be 5 per cent., or at least 2s. Besides all this, the amount of a bookseller's returns must be borne in mind. It is an invariable rule, that where returns are small, profits are large, and the reverse. Now just apply this rule to booksellers, and consider how much more the public are an eating and dressing, than they are a reading community, that where 20s. in some cases, or £5 in others, goes to the grocer or draper, not a sixpence finds its way to the bookseller, and I think it must be seen that if his profits were reduced to the same level as that of some others in trade, booksellers would never have gained a livelihood, nor the public have had books to read. Then if the deadness of the stock, the length of credit given, and the deductions which ministers, schoolmasters, and others claim, be considered, it will be found that bookselling is anything but the profitable occupation it is supposed to be. These remarks of mine, Sir, are founded upon several years' personal acquaintance with the trade in Paternoster-row and in the country, and I am confident that if any one holding the opinions entertained in the article before referred to knew our *peculiar* difficulties, the first thing he did would be to renounce his opinions, and amongst the earliest converts would be the editor of the *Nonconformist*.

I remain, Sir, yours sincerely,
Poole, April 10th, 1852. FAIR PLAY.

EXECUTION OF SARAH ANN FRENCH.—On Saturday, at noon, the wretched woman, who was left for execution at the late Assizes for poisoning her husband, underwent the extreme penalty of the law on the drop in front of the County Gaol, Lewes. After hearing her sentence, she had almost to be carried away from the dock, and in this prostrate condition she continued for several days. A difference of diet, and the close attention of the medical and other authorities of the gaol, somewhat restored her. The chaplain of the gaol also succeeded in bringing her mind to a more befitting bearing, and during the last few days of her life she exhibited much composure and resignation. She expressed a desire to see some of her relatives before she left the world, and in the early part of the week she was visited by two or three of them. Some effort was made to avoid the scenes attending a public execution. The revolting character of the criminal's crime, however, prevented any mercy being shown her, and on Wednesday afternoon the High Sheriff received the warrant directing the law to be carried into effect. The strict regulations of the gaol authorities prevented the local reporters giving an account of what occurred within the walls of the prison; but they are authorized to state, that the condemned "fully acknowledged her guilt, and the justice of her sentence." Calcraft, the Old Bailey hangman, having pinioned her, a procession was formed, and the miserable woman was led to the scaffold, supported by two turnkeys. Judging from her appearance, it would almost appear that, at the last few moments, she was unconscious of what was passing. It was some minutes after the bolt was drawn ere she appeared to have ceased to exist, her struggles being rather long and severe. There were between 3,000 and 4,000 persons present.

A MAN CRUSHED BY A MILL.—The *Carlisle Patriot* relates a frightful accident at Ravensthorpe corn-mill. Young Mr. Anthony Dawson, a noted wrestler, was left alone in the mill by his father at half-past three o'clock in the morning. While "in the act of placing the belt upon one of the wheels to set more machinery to work, he was caught by the axle, and wound up by his clothes, and crushed in the most shocking manner. Some idea may be formed of the sufferings of the unfortunate man, and the awful pressure upon him, when we state that his body, thus entangled, stopped all the power and machinery of the mill, and that he was held in that painful position upwards of four hours." The accident was not discovered till eight o'clock; when the sufferer was released. Two surgeons were immediately in attendance, but could render him no assistance, and he only lingered until one o'clock. He was quite sensible all the time, and gave a full account of the accident.

CHRISTIAN MINISTERS AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

At the National Reform Conference held in St. Martin's Hall, a few weeks since, it was intimated that the Dissenting ministers of the metropolis were about to make some demonstration of their sentiments on that important subject. The following document, first published in the *Daily News* of yesterday, we presume to be the fulfilment of that intention:—

London, March 11, 1852.

We, Christian ministers, whose names are hereunto attached, having long been deeply impressed with the evils of the existing electoral system, feel it to be our duty, at the present juncture, to call the attention of our brethren to the moral aspects of this most important question.

It appears to us that the question of a large extension of the franchise is deeply connected with the moral, social, and intellectual condition of the great mass of the community, from which in future generations the real strength of the Church of Christ must be drawn. This question seems to have claims upon us as ministers, which ordinary political questions do not present. The administration of public affairs is, to a lamentable extent, adverse to the moral welfare of the empire. The masses of the people see this; and they are convinced that, if they had that influence on the legislature to which they are justly entitled, they could remedy the evil of which they complain. We very earnestly share in that conviction. We feel that there is no more than simple justice in the claim of every Englishman, who has a home in the country, to share, directly or indirectly, in the management of public affairs. We believe that, through advanced and wide-spread intelligence, the working classes of this country are, as a body, in every sense as fit to be trusted with the franchise as the men who hold it now. We feel that the desired improvement would raise the working classes in the scale of society, and that this in turn would act beneficially on the welfare of our churches, and the extension of true religion in the land. We must look to the elevation of the whole body of the working people for the increase of our usefulness; and, on this ground, we earnestly recommend the subject to the attention of every Christian man.

There is another aspect of the question which very forcibly strikes us—the ensnaring temptation to which the people are exposed in the present limited constituencies, many of them offering great facilities for intimidation, bribery, and corruption, and thus demoralizing the community to a melancholy extent. We are persuaded that we need not dwell on this. Many of you know, by your own observation, the sad scenes of vice, and its attendant misery, which an election on the present system often creates.

We are firmly assured that nothing but such an extension of the suffrage as we have indicated, and the protection which would be afforded to conscientious electors by the ballot, will clear away existing evils, and purify our electoral institutions.

We cannot of course overlook the fact, that the bill introduced by the late Prime Minister, and which professed to be a measure of parliamentary reform, admits the vicious nature of the present system; but his lordship's bill, while it contains some provisions of which we approve, appears to us to be defective, inasmuch as its leading principle is to preserve the balance of interests, supposed to be conflicting, but which we believe to be identical, instead of extending the franchise over the country. The constituency will be increased by this measure; but the increase will be found, in the actual working, to produce little practical improvement; for the whole measure is restrictive in its character, and entirely overlooks the large and rising communities of our great towns, although these are the chief centres of our national intelligence, and the principal sources of our national prosperity.

On the whole, we would earnestly recommend all our fellow-countrymen to adopt vigorous, constitutional, and peaceful means to secure a full, just, and safe measure of real reform, instead of the delusive scheme which has been laid before Parliament. To carry this object, meetings must, of course, be held, resolutions passed, and petitions adopted, all which modes of action are open to every British subject.

The friends of this cause will find much to aid them in the publications and efforts of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association—a body which, by its untiring energy and perseverance, under the presidency of Sir Joshua Walmsley, has done and is doing much worthy of its patriotism, and calculated to vindicate and secure the rights of the people, and to entitle it to the cordial sympathy and support of the public.

The franchise is a trust bestowed by Divine Providence as a means of securing the welfare and good order of the community; and every man has a solemn duty to perform in the discharge of that trust. But the Christian, above all, is under special obligation to contribute his share of activity to every movement calculated to bring at once glory to God, peace on earth, and good will to men.

Thomas Archer, D.D., Thomas Aveling, W. R. Baker, Henry N. Barnett, H. Batchelor, B.A., R. S. Bayley, F.A.S., William Bean, James Bennett, D.D., John Blackburn, James H. Blake, W. A. Blake, W. H. Bonner, W. Blackwell Bowes, James Baldwin Brown, B.A., Samuel Brown, John Bunter, John Burnet, Jabez Burns, D.D., L. H. Byrnes, William Campbell, M.A., John M. Charlton, M.A., E. Corbissley, George Corney, Daniel Curtis, John Chapman Davis, Ebenezer Davies, John Davies, S. A. Davies, Stephen J. Davis, Isaac Doxsey, Clement Dukes, M.A., William Henry Elliott, J. Emblem, James C. Gallaway, M.A., Jonathan George, Robert Gibson, A. Good, Samuel Green, Robert Hamilton, Ebenezer Harris, John Harris, D.D., Thomas W. Jenkyn, D.D., F.G.S., B. Kent, Robert Mackray, M.A., Henry Marchmont, D. Martin, Joseph Mather, Samuel Milner, John Morrison, D.D., LL.D., Joseph Morrison, I. Vale Mummery, Frederick Neller, William Owen, William Stern Palmer, C. W. Pegg, Samuel Ranson, J. W. Richardson, John Robertson, M.A., G. Rose, Joseph Rothery, R. Simson, M.A., Philip Smith, B.A., S. Joseph Smith, B.A., James Spong, John Stevenson, M.A., Alexander Stewart, William Hendry Stowell,

D.D., David Thomas, George B. Thomas, Thomas Timpson, Frederick Trestail, William Tyler, William Underwood, Charles Fox Vardy, M.A., George Verrall, W. Walters, William Ward, William Weare, Charles Williams, B. Woddyard, William Young.

CONCESSIONS AND DISTRESS OF THE OPERATIVE ENGINEERS.

Another unsuccessful attempt has been made during the past week to put an end to this unfortunate dispute, which has now lasted exactly a quarter of a year, calculating from the day on which the shops were closed. The executive council of the Amalgamated Society have addressed the following circular to the various employers to whom their original circular was addressed in December last:—

Gentlemen.—The executive council of the Amalgamated Society beg respectfully to withdraw the circular issued by them to the employers of operative engineers, dated the 24th December, 1851, which circular stated that "they had come to a resolution to abolish piece-work and overtime after the 31st December, 1851." In withdrawing the above circular, which seems to have given rise to a serious contest in the trade, it is fully anticipated that such a course will have the effect of inducing the employers to withdraw the "declaration" which workmen are called upon to sign before resuming employment.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. ALLAN, Gen. Sec.

25, Little Alie-street, Whitechapel, London,

April 5th, 1852.

This painful concession on the part of the men, has not been met by a corresponding spirit of conciliation on the part of the employers—on the contrary, the declaration is still continued as a condition upon which only employment can be resumed. A conference of delegates from eleven of the principal towns surrounding Manchester, therefore, met on Friday last, at Manchester, and, after a full consideration of the question, the following resolutions were carried:—

That no further concessions be offered, but that every district represented here, and the society generally, be requested to use all possible means to procure the necessary support for the men out of employment who are determined to withstand the signing of the declaration.

That an appeal be issued to the branches and to the trades generally, setting forth the present condition and prospects of the workmen, and the duty incumbent on every Englishman to assist the men at present out of employment in obtaining the withdrawal of the obnoxious declaration, and that the appeal be based on the concessions already made by the executive council in their circular dated April 5th, 1852.

It is evident that many of the operatives feel the effects of the strike severely. It is not improbable, therefore, that many of them may be induced in despair to accept the "Declaration"; but are conciliation thus effected cannot be satisfactory to either of the parties concerned, and it is to be hoped that the employers will, if only for their own advantage, be satisfied with the triumph which they have achieved, and re-open their shops to their former workmen without insisting on their signing a declaration which, as the men affirm, would involve an utter sacrifice of manly independence, and must necessarily keep their minds in a constant ferment of discontent for the future.

Another conference of trades delegates was held on Wednesday evening at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, but no progress was made towards rendering effective and immediate assistance to the engineers, who, without such assistance, as it is apparent that their own funds must have been nearly, if not entirely, absorbed in the contest, cannot hope to maintain their present reduced rate of allowance to strike hands (or even any approach to its amount), involving, as it does, in addition to other and important society expenses, an outlay of upwards of £2,200 per week. Under the former rate of allowance, the strike outlay amounted to the enormous sum of £3,400!

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

—The first portion of the model dwellings for people of the middle classes of society, recently erected at the top part of the new Victoria-street, Westminster, have been completed and are partially tenanted. So far has the experiment answered, that several more houses in Ashley-street are to be built for the same purpose, as well as the upper portions of those begun at the Vauxhall-road end of the street.

FIRE AT POPLAR.—On Saturday night, at a late hour, the inhabitants of the east end of London were greatly alarmed in consequence of huge sheets of flame suddenly rising high into the air and lighting up both sides of the river Thames. Being distinctly perceptible from the various metropolitan bridges, no time was lost in giving the necessary intelligence to the engine stations. The fire was at Mill-wall, Poplar. The firemen having arrived, they found that the disaster had occurred in the extensive premises of Messrs. Cassell and Co., pitch, tar, varnish, and patent camphine manufacturers. The engines were set to work from a good supply of water. The origin of the fire is not precisely known, but from the fact of some miscreant having cut the hose of one of the engines while it was being set to work strong suspicion is entertained that the same party had some hand in kindling the fire. The loss is very considerable, and unfortunately the firm was not insured.

INCREASE OF THE COTTON TRADE.—The cotton consumed in Great Britain last year was (deducting 70,919,650lb. for waste in spinning), 577,488,000lb. Of this there were exported in yarns and thread, 129,849,150lb., and in manufactured or woven fabrics 266,949,420lb. Total export, 396,700,000lb. Leaving for home consumption, 180,600,000lb., which gives the largest consumption of cotton fabric in the home trade yet known.

GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER.

On Friday last—the day nominally and popularly distinguished as Good Friday—London and its suburbs poured forth their thousands of pleasure-seekers by the various railroads and steam-vessels proceeding to the more favoured places of public resort both above and below bridges. The day fortunately was propitious, notwithstanding the cold, sharp, easterly wind that prevailed. Gravesend and Greenwich seemed to hold out the strongest attraction. Others of the holiday folks sought the more quiet scenes of Kew, Richmond, and Hampton-court. Greenwich Park, as usual, was thronged. At Hornseywood House, the Westmoreland and Cumberland Society held their annual gathering of wrestlers, which was numerously attended. A similar display of athletic exercises took place at the Red-house, at Battersea.

The Brighton Railway Company advertised an excursion train to Brighton and back, at fares of 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. each. The holiday folks, in spite of the piercing wind, mustered in strong force at the London-bridge terminus, and when the first train (down) left at 8 o'clock, a.m., every carriage composing the train was filled with persons of both sexes. The up-trains brought a corresponding number of persons who were anxious to see some of the numerous sights in London.

The directors of the South-Western Railway offered a journey out and in at single fares and a small booking charge. The moment the doors of the station were opened in the morning, a great crowd was in waiting, and the first train down, as well as each succeeding train till an advanced hour in the afternoon, steamed away with hundreds of the metropolitan residents, who were anxious to inhale a hearty blow of fresh air. The number who proceeded to Kingston, Hampton-court, and by the loop line, was larger than on any previous festive occasion at such an early part of the year. Several letters appeared in the *Times* of Monday, however, complaining that the Company tricked its passengers out of full fare.

On the South-Eastern line the different trains that left London-bridge on Friday morning, for stations beyond five miles from town were literally crowded with passengers. Reduced fares for travelling by this line were announced for Good Friday, Easter Sunday, and Monday.

The trains on the Greenwich Railway carried an immense number of persons.

As usual on such occasions, the numerous fleet of river steamers were brought into active operation by the holiday-makers.

It may be fairly estimated, that upwards of 50,000 persons left London for the many objects of pleasure, recreation, and amusement.

On Monday, the rare fineness of the weather tempted tens of thousands in all the directions named above; and to all the attractions, good and evil, of the metropolis.

WORKING MAN'S MEMORIAL TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Mr. Hume has addressed a letter to the editors of the public press, in which he states the result of the labours of the committee appointed at the public meeting held on the 7th of August, 1850, at the Whittington Club-room, to collect subscriptions from the working classes for a memorial to the late Sir Robert Peel:—

Including the subscriptions begun at the Belvidere Hotel, Pentonville, there has been received the sum of £1,737 0s. 6d., chiefly in penny subscriptions; and that amount has been paid in to the Bank of England, to be invested in three per cent. consols in the names of three trustees.

The committee have already decided that the yearly interest of the fund shall be applied to educational purposes, under the title of "The Working Man's Memorial to the late Sir Robert Peel," and they will spare no endeavours to render its application judicious.

It appears, on examination, that these subscriptions have been received from upwards of 350 towns and villages; while, in other towns, the subscription that was commenced for this fund became sufficient in amount to establish a local memorial, which the committee in every case encouraged.

The number of individual subscribers is about 250,000, among whom are English workmen at St. Petersburg, who have contributed £5 towards the fund.

The expenses of the committee, for printing, sending out between 4,000 and 5,000 circulars, and answering applications for books, lists, office charges, &c., amount, in the whole, to £295 14s. 9d. up to the present time, and the committee intend to defray the whole of that amount by contributions from their own number and from other friends of the late Sir Robert Peel, so that the entire amount of subscriptions collected shall remain applicable for the purpose above stated.

A complete list of the names of the persons and places from which subscriptions have been received, and of the amount subscribed at each place, has been prepared, and, should there be funds sufficient, this list will be published, so as to satisfy every subscriber that his mite has been received and will be applied for the objects intended.

PROPOSED NEW PENAL SETTLEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

—We have been favoured, says the *Scotsman*, with a description and relative traced plan of the Island of North Rona, which, we understand, Sir James Matheson, M.P., the spirited proprietor, has offered as a gift to the Government for a new [home] penal settlement. This is about a mile in length, and the same in breadth; it contains upwards of 270 acres, about three-fourths of which are arable. Our contemporary thinks that Government should not hesitate to accept Sir James's handsome offer of his island.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE "BIRKENHEAD."

To the summary in the Postscript of our last of the terrible intelligence from the coast of South Africa, we may now add some details from the fuller accounts that have appeared, from various sources, in the daily papers. We begin with the narrative of Captain Wright, of the 91st Regiment, one of the survivors:—

The rush of water was so great [it will be remembered that the sea was smooth and the vessel steaming at the rate of eight and a half knots an hour] that there is no doubt that most of the men in the lower troop deck were drowned in their hammocks. The rest of the men and all the officers appeared on deck, when Major Seaton called all the officers about him and impressed on them the necessity of preserving order and silence among the men. He directed me to take and have executed whatever orders the commander might give me. Sixty men were immediately put on to the chain pumps on the lower afterdeck, and told off in three relief; sixty men were put on to the tackles of the paddle-box boats, and the remainder of the men were brought on to the poop, so as to ease the fore part of the ship. She was at this time rolling heavily. The commander ordered the horses to be pitched out of the port gangway, and the cutter to be got ready for the women and children, who had all been collected under the poop awning. As soon as the horses were got over the side, the women and children were passed into the cutter, and under charge of Mr. Richards, master's assistant, the boat then stood off about 150 yards. Just after they were out of the ship the entire bow broke off at the forecastle, the bowsprit going up in the air towards the fore top-mast, and the funnel went over the side, carrying away the starboard paddle-box and boat. The paddle-box boat capsized when being lowered. The large boat in the centre of the ship could not be got at. It was about twelve or fifteen minutes after she struck that the bow broke off. The men then all went up on the poop, and in about five minutes more the vessel broke in two, crosswise, just abaft the engine-room, and the stern part immediately filled and went down. A few men jumped off just before she did so, but the greater number remained to the last, and so did every officer belonging to the troops. All the men I put on the tackles, I fear, were crushed when the funnel fell; and the men and officers below at the pumps could not, I think, have reached the deck before the vessel broke up and went down. The survivors clung, some to the rigging of the mainmast, part of which was out of the water, and others got hold of floating pieces of wood. I think there must have been about two hundred on the drift wood. I was on a large piece along with five others, and we picked up nine or ten more. The swell carried the wood in the direction of Point Danger. As soon as it got to the weeds and breakers, finding that it would not support all that were on it, I jumped off and swam on shore, and when the others, and also those that were on the other pieces of wood, reached the shore, we proceeded into the country, to try to find a habitation of any sort, where we could obtain shelter. Many of the men were naked, and almost all without shoes.

After narrating how these survivors fared, the captain proceeds to state the particulars of the thorough examination of the thick sea-weed on the coast, from which four men were picked, half dead with fatigue, and continues:—

The order and regularity that prevailed on board, from the time the ship struck till she totally disappeared, far exceeded anything that I thought could be effected by the best discipline; and it is the more to be wondered at, seeing that most of the soldiers had been but short time in the service. Every one did as he was directed, and there was not a murmur or a cry among them until the vessel made her final plunge. I could not name any individual officer who did more than another. All received their orders, and had them carried out, as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this difference, that I never saw any embarkation conducted with so little noise or confusion. I am happy to say that all the women and children were put safely on board a schooner that was about seven miles off when the steamer was wrecked. This vessel returned to the wreck at about 3 P.M., and took off forty or fifty men that were clinging to the rigging, and then proceeded to Simon's Bay. One of the ship's boats, with the assistant-surgeon of the vessel and eight men, went off, and landed about fifteen miles from the wreck. Had the boat remained about the wreck, or returned after landing the assistant-surgeon on Point Danger—about which there was no difficulty—I am quite confident that nearly every man of the two hundred who were on the drift wood might have been saved, for they might have been picked up here and there, where they had got in among the weeds, and landed as soon as eight or nine were got into the boat. Where most of the drift wood stuck in the weeds, the distance to the shore was not more than four hundred yards, and as, by taking a somewhat serpentine course, I managed to swim in without getting foul of the rock, or being tumbled over by a breaker, there is no doubt the boat might have done so also.

One fact I cannot omit mentioning. When the vessel was just about going down the commander (Captain Salmon) called out, "All those that can swim, jump overboard and make for the boats." Lieutenant Girardot and myself were standing on the stern part of the poop. We begged the men not to do as the commander said, as the boat with the women must be swamped. Another writer—Cornet Bond, of the 13th Lancers—swam two miles, with the aid of a Mackintosh life-belt. He found his horse standing in the sea, and drew the animal with him ashore. Two of his comrades set out to swim with him, but suddenly disappeared with a shriek—bitten, he supposes, by sharks!

A non-commissioned officer, whose name is not published, tells us that when the troops turned to get out the paddle-box boats, "the pin of the davits was found rusted in, and would not come out." (Captain Wright says, one of these boats was smashed by the falling funnel, and the other capsized when lowered.) The same writer had the last glimpse of Captain Salmon:—

When the vessel had parted in two, Captain Salmon

gave the men orders to do the best they could to save their lives. The other cutter and the gig were then lying off, manned. Several men then jumped overboard, and swam to the boats, the captain standing on the poop, giving orders. Up to this time perfect order and discipline were observed; all the men quiet and steady, and obedient to orders. At this time the captain was standing on the poop with several others; the after-part of the ship then lurched forward, and all were thrown into the water. Some swam to the boats, and some to the wreck. At this time the maintopmast and main-top-sail-yard were out of the water, and all who could make for the topsail-yard. Part of the forecastle-deck was then floating at about twenty yards' distance. Captain Salmond swam for the wreck that was floating; and, as he was swimming, something that was washed off the poop struck him on the head, and he never rose again.

Despatches were received by the Board of Admiralty on Wednesday, from Commodore Wyvill, commanding in Simon's Bay, enclosing reports from the surviving officers of the ship, and from Captain Bunce, of the "Rhadamanthus," who was sent to the scene of the wreck to afford relief, and another statement by Captain Wright. Commodore Wyvill gives the number of officers, soldiers, seamen, and boys lost, as 438; and regrets that, from the muster-books and rolls having been lost, it has become impossible to furnish all their names. He sends, however, a list of the names of the survivors. As to the cause of the wreck, Commodore Wyvill gives the following opinion:—

There is no doubt but the course of the ship was shaped to hug the land too closely; and, as it does not appear that either Mr. Salmond or the master had attended on deck from ten o'clock in the first watch until the accident occurred, it would infer much inattention and extreme neglect of duty on their parts; and when soundings were first struck, had the helm been put to port, this ill-fated ship might have escaped the danger. It is much to be lamented that not an officer has been saved who can give any satisfactory information upon these points.

And he regrets extremely that the boats should have left the scene of the wreck before daylight, as, if they had remained, they could doubtless have picked up many of those who were clinging to pieces of wreck and spars.

The first statement enclosed by Commodore Wyvill is that of the Assistant-Surgeon Culhane, whose rapid departure in a boat with only eight men, and neglect of any endeavour to return to the scene of the disaster, is alluded to by Capt. Wright in his letter. There is nothing worthy of remark in his statement. Mr. Thomas Ramsden, master and owner of the "Lioness" schooner, who picked up the two cutters of the "Birkenhead," one with thirty-seven men, and the other filled with women and children, on the morning of the 26th of February, says that after this he proceeded to the wreck, and saved thirty-five soldiers who were clinging to pieces of wood and spars, in a nearly naked state. Dr. Bowen, staff-surgeon, in his report, speaks in warm terms of the kindness and humanity of Capt. Ramsden and his wife, and the crew of the "Lioness." Dr. Culhane, in a second statement, addressed to the Commodore, asserts that "he was the last person who left the wreck;" that the "poop was then on a level with the sea," and that he did not reach the second gig, in which were ten men, until he had swam a mile. He could not then see the wreck; it was quite dark, and he saw no men near. They pulled for ten hours before they reached the shore. They saw no signals made by the men in the cutter. He concludes by saying:—

I assure you that I tried every effort to reach you, in order that you might be able to send a steamer to the wreck, and that was the object of the other eight of the boat's crew.

Captain Bunce, of the "Rhadamanthus," thinks that many more might have been saved if greater judgment had been employed by the persons who took command of the boats. Captain Wright, in his statement, addressed to Commodore Wyvill, reiterates his opinion of the unfortunate effect of the management of the boat in which Dr. Culhane escaped. He says:—

I cannot express how much the loss of this boat was felt, as, had it returned after landing Dr. Culhane, I have no hesitation in saying that nearly every man of the 200 (about) who were on the drift wood between the wreck and the shore must have been saved, as they could have been picked off the spars and wood on which they were when they were outside the sea-weed, which prevented them from coming into shore. The boat could have made forty or fifty trips to shore between daylight and dark, and landed the persons in the boat in a cove just to the eastward of Danger Point.

It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that the "Amazon" and "Birkenhead" commenced their voyages on the same day; the "Amazon" having left Southampton and the "Birkenhead" Portsmouth on Friday, the 2nd January. Friday is regarded by sailors, as every one knows, as an unlucky day on which to begin a voyage.

Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, has proposed, and it has been warmly responded to, that officers, and ships' companies of her Majesty's ships at Spithead and in Portsmouth harbour, should, in demonstration of their deep regret at the loss of the "Birkenhead," subscribe one day's pay towards the pecuniary relief of the widows and orphans of the seamen and marines. The whole of the ship's company of the "Fisgard," flag-ship of Commodore Henry Eden, at Woolwich, on hearing of the disaster, authorized Mr. Bean, master of the "Fisgard," to say that they would give each a day's pay towards the relief of the sufferers.

The Town Council of Plymouth met on Saturday, and resolved upon opening subscription lists for the families of the sufferers.

The "Birkenhead" was an iron steam-vessel, of 1,400 tons, built for a steam-frigate, but as so far from being able to carry a battery of guns, she could not carry her coals, she was consequently converted into a troop-ship, in which character she never enjoyed a good reputation. As a navigator Mr. Salmond ranked among the most skilful of the Masters of the Royal Navy. The *Plymouth Times* says:—

Most of our brethren journalists have, with more or less precipitancy, placed the blame on the master commanding (Mr. Salmond), and attached the cause of the catastrophe to his supposed hugging of the shore to save time and distance in the discharge of his important duty. We do not believe such to have been his culpability. We know the "Birkenhead" to have ever been a most dangerous vessel to steer, in consequence of which vital fault she had been very nearly lost on more than one occasion previously. We know from the best of evidence—personal acquaintance—that her compasses would not act under the commonest circumstances, and were always, or nearly always, in error; we know the "Birkenhead" has been swung round the entire circle at Spithead three times, and her compasses have never showed the shadow even of a movement! We know, further, that on another occasion, whilst at sea, so utterly impossible was it for the master to navigate the ship owing to the attraction of the iron upon the compasses that the master was compelled for safety to take them up into the mizen top to endeavour to steer the ship by them!

CONFIRMED HOPES OF FRANKLIN.—At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. Rae's journal of his long and arduous voyage of exploration on the Arctic shores in search of Sir John Franklin, was read by his friend and companion, Mr. Miles. As a proof of the energy and determination of this enterprising traveller, we may state that he traversed almost entirely on foot, and completed a survey and plan of 1,100 miles of the coast, making, with the return, upwards of 2,000 miles in both expeditions. In the discussion which followed, Captain Omanney stated that he considered it his duty to caution the public from entertaining any expectation whatever of the return again of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Sutherland and Mr. White, on the other hand, maintained the contrary, and Sir R. Murchison, in concluding the controversy, stated that the hopes he had already expressed in favour of Sir John Franklin's being yet alive were more firmly established than ever.—Mr. Hay, lecturer on chemistry at Portsmouth Dockyard, at Woolwich, has been engaged during the week in instructing the four bombardiers of the Royal Marine Artillery attached to the expedition under the command of Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., in the mode of adjusting the plates, covering and attaching the copper wires, and manipulating the sulphuric acid used in galvanic batteries, it being intended to take to the Arctic regions a number of tubes, charged with 20lbs. of gunpowder each, to be used in bursting the ice, in order to force a passage up Wellington Channel with the steamers of the expedition.

THE PEER AND THE PAINTER.—The after-dinner speeches of the Earl of Carlisle are as well deserving of republication as his large addresses. A day or two ago he presided over a festival of the "Artists' General Benevolent Institution." They had done wisely, he said, in making merit as well as distress an indispensable condition for the reception of their bounty. But it would be said that merit could in all cases secure its own reward, and that it was necessary to make no provision for it:—

Alas! this might be the case, gentlemen, in some world, perhaps, not too bright for the glowing imagination of the painter to portray, but brighter, at all events, than the one in which our own lot is cast; for, to take no account of the numberless shocks and vicissitudes which, in an age and a country like this, must affect the private as well as the public man, the patron as well as the painter—not to mention the changes of taste or the caprices of fashion—you must know well that it comes within the reach of possibility, nay, often within the range of your own experience, that the cold grasp of disease will paralyse the fingers that have shed their witcheries over the 'mystic landscape, and handed down to distant ages the lineament and features of those who are most renowned and most endeared to us—the fingers that have fixed the fleeting traits of character, worked out the mysterious treasury of passion and feeling, breathed life into the glowing marble, and in the service of our solemn temples, our glittering palaces and stately halls, have rendered architecture the fitting framework and sister of the other arts [cheers], you know, too, that without these, there is the deadening work of time, when age dims the eye and dulls the fancy at the sudden touch of disease—when the failure of the nerves, and almost all the other incidents to which flesh is heir, have prevented the cunning of the hand from giving any longer effect to the glowing conceptions of the brain [hear].

His lordship concluded by asking one and all "to shed over the memory of this very evening hues which you may find more tender even than those which glowed upon the canvas of Correggio, more divine than those which bathed the dreams of Raphael, because they have the tenderness and the divinity of charity itself" [loud cheers]. In the course of the evening the secretary read a long list of subscriptions and donations (among which was the sum of £50 from his Royal Highness Prince Albert), amounting to upwards of £600.

PROMOTION TO THE PEERAGE.—The Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, M.P., obtains a seat in the House of Lords by the death of his brother, the Earl of Pembroke, in Paris.—Mr. Fox Maule's elevation to the same dignity cannot be long deferred; his father, Lord Panmure, is spoken of as beyond the hope of recovery.

AN EDITORIAL M.P.—It is stated by the *Morning Chronicle*, that John Macgregor, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow, is the new political editor of *Tait's Magazine*.

FACTS AND OPINIONS ABOUT PRINCE SCHWARZENBERG.

There is little to tell of the life abruptly terminated on Monday se'nnight. The celebrity of the deceased has all been gained within the years that followed the revolution of 1848. Prince Schwarzenberg was born on the 2nd of Oct. 1800, of a princely family. He was the nephew of the Field-Marshal of his name who commanded the allied armies of Leipzig, and his brother is a Cardinal and Bishop of Prague. Entering the army at the age of about fifteen, he left it for the field of diplomacy; and was employed in distinguished capacity in St. Petersburg, London, Naples, and Turin. Leaving diplomacy, he re-entered the military service, and had obtained a high command in Italy under Marshal Radetzky, when that redoubtable warrior first turned the tide of war in favour of Austria by defeating the Italian armies under King Charles Albert. When Vienna was reconquered by the Imperial troops, Prince Schwarzenberg was made Foreign Minister; and he continued to hold that office till he died. It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader, that it was he who seemed to restore the courage of the Government, almost prostrate under the first heavy reverses of the Hungarian war; he who raised, equipped, and armed the hosts after hosts that the Hungarians defeated in the succeeding campaigns of that war; and he who was at last desperate enough to accept that aid from Russia which restored Hungary to the Emperor, conquered and prostrate—it is said that he ever after resented to Russia the aid which his arrogant spirit was forced to accept. It was also he who initiated and carried out that aggressive diplomacy at Frankfort and in the German states which at last destroyed the German aspirations for a German unity; and those military movements which humbled Prussia, carried Austrian troops through all the German land to the frontier of Danish Jutland, and completed the counter-revolution throughout Continental Europe, by overthrowing every constitution given by the kings and princes to the insurgent people in 1848. Lastly, it was he who demanded that the laws of England should be changed, that he might suppress refugee combinations against his government in London.

Private letters from Vienna to Paris attribute the death of the Prince to "excitement occasioned by political contrariétés." They add, that he suffered a *coup de sang* fourteen or fifteen days before the fatal stroke,—which was no doubt induced by similar causes, but was disregarded by him as a premonition, or a reason for political retirement and mental calm; and they imply that the "political contrariétés" were, in fact, his discovery of proofs that "his influence with his Imperial master was being undermined by an older and more powerful statesman"—Prince Metternich.

The *Times* writes of Schwarzenberg's administration in an eulogistic strain, but admits the vices of his character:—

It is not our intention to deliver a panegyric on the character of the policy of Prince Schwarzenberg, for we are by no means insensible to the great and striking defects which accompanied his exercise of power. He is entitled to the praise of having met extraordinary difficulties with extraordinary success. But this success was often tarnished by the overbearing and arrogant temper of a man impatient of rivalry and incapable of moderation. He relied to an absurd extent on military force as the mainspring of government, because in an emergency it had enabled him to save the empire from anarchy. But this delusion gave a harsh and arbitrary character to many of his measures. His respect for legal obligations and public rights was proportionately small, and the absolute power which he restored to the Crown was quite as frequently abused as legitimately exercised. Such a statesman may be remembered by his sovereign and his countrymen with gratitude, but not with love. To foreign nations, and especially to this country, the bearing of Prince Schwarzenberg was habitually discourteous, as if he was constantly labouring under some disease of wounded vanity or unsatisfied resentment; and in these respects the Emperor of Russia has been heard to say that he was the counterpart of Lord Palmerston. For these reasons, however much we must deplore the sudden termination of so remarkable a career, neither the empire which he governed, nor the rest of Europe, have much reason to regret him as a Minister.

The *Daily News*, in analyzing the political pretensions of the Prince, observes:—

When fairly traced, the career of the late minister will exhibit successes due only to the weakness and folly of those over whom they were gained. Whenever he encountered a courageous and determined opponent, he was foiled; whenever he met a vacillating, cowardly foe, the policy he pursued was entirely successful. . . . As during the last four years Prince Schwarzenberg has so successfully earned a high place in the "Newgate Calendar" of despotic kings and bad ministers, his antecedents will naturally and with laudable curiosity be inquired after. But few of these, and none very creditable, are known. Born of a princely family—he was the nephew of Field-Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, who commanded the allied armies at Leipzig—his brother is a cardinal and Bishop of Prague—the late Prince Felix sought fame in his younger days in diplomacy and in the army. In the latter his services have not obtained any very brilliant recognition, while in the former he has been blessed with successful failures out of number. Beyond all question, however, the late minister derived his greatest notoriety from his successes and failures in conflicts neither diplomatic nor military. Wherever either of these services summoned him he invariably found time and leisure to bestow on the service of Cupid. In St. Petersburg, in Naples, and in London, the diplomatist was a successful wooer; though in the two latter cities his successes were attended by unpleasant consequences. In Naples the Lazzaroni, and in London a court of law, revenged the injured husbands. At the time of his death Prince Schwarzenberg was an outlaw from this country on account of unpaid damages and costs.

The *Examiner* reverses the old maxim—it can speak nothing but ill of the dead:—

The kind of death by which it has pleased Providence to summon from this world the Prime Minister of Austria, in what may be considered for a statesman the flower of his age (he was but fifty-two or three) does not surprise us, however awful and sad the visitation. Prince Schwarzenberg appears to have been, from the beginning to the end of his administration, in one prolonged and towering passion. Rendered furious by the events of 1848, he seems never to have been able to reconcile himself even to what was inevitable, or to what might have been left, or made, beneficial in them. To him that popular outburst was a profanation, an insult to God and to man. To destroy it and its instruments by the sword, to pass the searing-iron of red-hot vengeance over its events, and all that appertained to or recalled them—this was the pervading sentiment of Schwarzenberg's breast. His policy was in fact a passion. There was neither reasoning nor calculation in it. It bore him up and on, even to a reckless sacrifice of the honour of his sovereign and the good faith of his country, in the hope and with the determination of crushing Hungary into the dust, its liberties, and its constitution. When treachery, notwithstanding, was found to have failed, Prince Schwarzenberg did not shrink from what to statesmen of his school must have been a greater sacrifice. He did not hesitate to place Austria and its Prince at the feet of Russia, and thus become beholden for their very existence to a foreigner, a rival, and a foe, rather than he would conciliate or make a compromise with those whom he abhorred as rebels. He hated insurrection, in short, as the Pope detests heresy. There was fanaticism in his execration of it. He succeeded, for the time, in overbearing Hungary by the weight of Russian artillery; and when faith in Russian generosity and honour induced the Hungarian generals to surrender after the treachery of Georgey, Schwarzenberg's fanatic hate was not to be satisfied with less than their blood. The same spirit led him to insist on the execution of Louis Bathyan; and when the semi-suicide of that noble victim had superseded the office of executioner, the greed of Austrian vengeance felt as mortified as at the loss of a battle, nor could anything satisfy it short of the cruel ceremony of execution performed on an almost inanimate corpse.

Yet the statesman who gave such orders had lived in the polite circles of Western capitals, and had mingled in the highest society in London, of the dissipation of which it would seem that a man may drink without imbibing any sense of either honour or humanity. We have read of savages kidnapped as it were into educated habits, and for a time accustomed and reconciled to the circles of civilized life, who, accidentally brought back once more within sight of their native woods, have rushed to them, throwing off their garments, and reseizing the tomahawk with the habits and attributes of the barbarian. So seemed it to have been with Schwarzenberg. All dandy as he was with us, he no sooner found himself in the old clime of despotism and servitude, than he resumed the cruel barbarism, the malignant passions, and that contempt for human liberty and progress which unfortunately prevails where the Slavic race begins.

Schwarzenberg's greatness (littleness some would call it) was that of a fool. He was a good hater. He was a powerful instrument to crush. But he knew not how to consolidate, to establish, or to strengthen. He destroyed every institution that the revolution had spared; and he neither knew how, nor cared to make the attempt, to establish others. If he could have hanged Kosouth, himself turned Lord Palmerston out of office, and put his feet on the neck of the King of Prussia, Schwarzenberg would have died more contented than he has done. He appeared to have none save personal aims, and those rather of vengeance than of ambition.

A SINGULAR ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA was observed on Friday evening. It was first seen at seven o'clock, and is described as "like a pillar of fire, perfectly vertical, extending about fifteen degrees from the horizon at a point near the intersection of the ecliptic with the horizon (a degree or two north perhaps)." The fiery appearance gradually diminished towards the zenith, becoming faint at ten degrees from the horizon, and quite lost at fifteen degrees. The whole phenomenon did not last more than twenty minutes, as it appeared to follow the sun, and the diminished brightness of its upper extremity was lost in the haze near the horizon. Many persons thought "a terrible fire" had broken out, and engines were racing about in all directions.

SUICIDE OF A PARISIAN LITERATEUR.—Mons. St. Edme, a literary man, formerly secretary to Marshal Berthier, put an end to his existence lately by strangulation. He left behind him a paper (published in *Galigani*) written on the day of his death. After having stated where he had breakfasted and dined, and how he had passed the day, he concludes thus:—

Half-past two in the morning.—I must now set about my preparations, for I cannot allow the day to surprise me. The mode of dying is not a matter of indifference to me. I was anxious to fire a pistol, with its muzzle against my heart, such a death being prompt and without pain; but I could not procure a pistol. To drown myself would take me outside my lodging, which I do not like the idea of—and besides, I have always disliked the water. To die by the fumes of charcoal is a tedious and terrible agony. I have chosen to employ strangulation, in the manner of Pichegru. I will consequently tie together several pieces of wood, and use them as a screw in the knot of my handkerchief, tied round my neck. I will turn on as long as I can. To make my death more certain, I will tie a cord from the upper part of the room, and, making a running knot of one end, I will pass it round my neck; and then, pushing aside the chair on which I will have mounted, I shall have the double chance of hanging and strangulation.—Three o'clock.—I have fixed the cord. I tried to use four pieces of wood tied together, but I could not succeed. I must use a single piece. I do not fear death, since I seek it; but I dread prolonged suffering. My ideas are passing away; I think of nothing but my children. What silence is around me!

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In the papers brought by the "Propontis," we find another specimen of Sir Harry Smith's method of dealing with his troublesome vassals. In answer to his message for peace Kreli was told that Sandilli and the Gaikas must first vacate the Amatolas and cross the Kei:—

"Now, hear my word to Kreli," said Sir Harry, "sent through Bokoo:—

"With Bokoo and Mapassa I make peace, and their enemies shall be my enemies, and Bokoo and Mapassa shall do all I order them. They must seize and send to me any cattle of the Gaikas which may be driven into their country for protection; their people may sit and reap their fields. Bokoo shall send to Kreli to say I demand—

"1. 500 head of cattle for the destruction of Butterworth.

"2. 1,000 head for the insults and injury done to the traders.

"3. That he drive out of his country every Hotentot, and that he 'eats them up.'

"4. That he expels from his councils that old enemy of Government, Klaba Klaba, and eats him up.

"5. That he forfeits all claim to any authority on this side of the Kei, and that he sends no message to any chief on this side of it.

"6. These things duly agreed upon between me and four of Kreli's councillors, I will make peace with him when his councillors arrive, which must be in a few days, or I will move the troops again over the Kei, sweep off the rest of his cattle, and destroy his crops, while Faku, Nonesi, Ludidi, Joi, and others, shall fall upon his once rich fields, covered with herds and goats, and richly cultivated—they shall be a desert and he an outcast. What had Kreli to complain of, when he did all he could, as he called it, 'to drive the English into the sea?'

Another memorandum, dated February 22nd, says that the patrol under General Somerset had destroyed the nearly the whole of the cultivation of the Gaika district.—Sir Harry had not yet received the news of his recall.

The Legislative Council had given the Colonel cause for fresh disgust. At the meeting of the 11th February, yet one more attempt was made to put off proceeding with the debate on the Constitution Ordinances. There was one more adjournment, on pretence that Mr. Secretary Montague might consult the Governor-General whether there should be any further delay. The Governor-General answered him with a short message to "go on immediately."

Papers from Bombay to the 19th ult. inform us that the Burmese expedition consists of 6,000 troops, two vessels of war, and thirteen steamboats. Additional forces from China were expected. The departure of the expedition was to take place from Calcutta and Madras on the 19th of March. The forces were to rendezvous at the mouth of the Coss, or the eastern branch of the Irrawaddy. The expedition would probably proceed up the latter branch, to avoid the resistance prepared on the route by Rangoon, where 20,000 Burmese troops were assembled. The British forces were intended to advance to Prome. Parties of the Burmese had ravaged the frontier villages.

M. Girardin is a very skilful as well as very sharp penman; but he must be either favoured or feared at the Elysée, for he has only been cautioned for a piece of writing that would have sent another man to Cayenne. The text of this admonition, the first of the kind addressed to any journal, will explain the offence. It is as follows:—

The Minister of General Police, considering the 32nd Article of the organic decree of Feb. 17 on the Press, which enacts, that a journal may be suspended by a decision of the ministry, even when it has incurred no condemnation, after two warnings, declaring the motives thereof, and during a period not exceeding two months; considering the article published by the *Presse*, April 6, which contains the following passage:—"The empire would be the direct provocation to an attempt (*attentat*) which probably would not be long in coming; for if no Alibaud were found in the Republican party, a Merino would be found in the Royalist party," the said article being signed "Emile de Girardin;" considering that it cannot be permitted, without outraging at the same time public morals and the character of the nation, to proclaim as an inevitable fact an attempt upon the life of the head of the State, whatever be the pretexts or the hypothetic circumstances upon which so culpable an argumentation is supported; considering that the *Presse* newspaper has thus forgotten that moderation and prudence are the first law of the periodical press; decrees, Art. 1. According to the terms of Art. 32 of the decree of Feb. 17, 1852, a first warning is addressed to the *Presse* newspaper in the person of M. Rouy, one of the *gérans*, and M. Emile de Girardin, Art. 2. The Prefect of the Police of Paris is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at Paris, April 9, 1852.

The Minister of General Police, DE MAUPAS.

The less fortunate *Corsaire* has been seized; and M. de Maupas has summoned before him M. Mallac, formerly the head of a Ministerial division under M. Guizot, and at present one of the proprietors and *rédacteurs* of the *Assemblée Nationale*. This paper, which, under the auspices of MM. Salvandy, Duchatel, and Guizot, preaches fusion latterly with more than usual vigour, has given more offence to the Government in proportion as the rumours of a reconciliation between the Bourbon branches gather credit, and tend to retard the adhesion of political wavemakers.

M. Berryer dined a few days ago at the Elysée on a charitable mission. He had written to Louis Napoleon to solicit the pardon of four Legitimists condemned to transportation. The President answered by an invitation to dinner, where they would talk over the matter.

The extraordinary influence of ladies of the stage in procuring the pardon of people condemned to transportation, has caused it to be said, that the French Government of the present day is a despotism tempered by actresses.

Early on Sunday morning, being Easter, four or five thousand persons of all ages and conditions crowded Notre Dame to communicate. Among these were observed an unusual number of soldiers. The Archbishop of Paris and his assistants were occupied during more than two hours in administering the sacrament to this immense crowd.

At the meeting of the Legislative Corps, on Tuesday (yesterday), a message was to be presented from the President of the Republic, containing a general review of the affairs of the country since the last message, on November 12, 1851.

The Madrid *Gazette*, of April 5th, contains the long-expected decree relative to the press. All publications are to bear the name of an authorised printer, the name of the printing-office, and the place and year where the printing took place, and the name of the responsible editor, when the publication is a periodical. A copy of every publication shall be sent to the Governor of the province, and another to the Attorney-General, and in provinces to the acade or mayor. If the publications are periodicals, the two numbers sent must be signed by the responsible editor. Immediately after the fulfilment of these orders, the publication may be circulated. The Government, however, has the right of stopping the circulation whenever it chooses. All publications containing calumnies or abuse of any private persons can be stopped by order of the competent authorities, if the party interested should justly demand it. In these cases the copies of the publication shall be seized. All publications seized are to be denounced before the competent tribunal within forty-eight hours. The governors of the provinces can prohibit the advertisement of any kind of publication where such prohibition is necessary for the preservation of order or the correction of any grave abuse. Newsvendors must have licenses, and must not, in the act of crying newspapers, make any comment, or say anything more than the name of the newspaper. The signer of a publication, whether author or translator, is responsible for it; and when there is none, the editor; and if these be absent or insolvent, the printer. In political or religious publications the first person responsible is the editor, except in cases of abuse or calumny in signed articles, but the other persons already mentioned are responsible in case the signers are absent or insolvent. In clandestine publications the printer is considered an accomplice. To be editor of a periodical it is necessary to be thirty-five years of age, to have lived a year as parishioner in the place of publication, to pay 2,000 reals direct contributions in Madrid, and from 500 to 1,000 in the provinces, and to have paid them during three years, and to present proofs of their qualifications when required. The caution-money to be from 160,000 to 40,000 reals, according to the size of the paper and the place of publication. It is to be in money or in consols. No man can be responsible editor of more than one newspaper. Amongst the punishable crimes are offences against foreign Sovereigns, attacks upon the established form of Government, excitement to foreign Governments to declare war against Spain, or the revealing of secret data that might be advantageously employed by an enemy; excitement to revolt, maxims that may disturb the public tranquillity, excitement of dangerous rivalries amongst the powers of the State, false alarms; in short, there is scarcely a means of writing on any subject whatever that may not be a means of accusation. The editors of the periodicals have held a meeting, to take into consideration what course to pursue. None of them, however, comment on the decree, having been warned that that would be considered a violation thereof. The omission of the usual clause, that the Government will submit the measure to the Cortes, is a clear indication of an intention to sweep away that body, and to establish a despotism.

Papers from Lisbon to the 31st ult. announce, that the ordinary three months' session of the Cortes had been closed on that day, in consequence of a vote to abolish capital punishment for political offences, and the Legislature was ordered to meet, for an extraordinary session of two months, on the 28th of May.

The Prince of Canino was, up to the latest accounts, at Civita Vecchia, but intending to return, and meantime under the surveillance of French police. He had sold his fine library to an American gentleman.

The presence of the prince in Italy had created uneasiness at Naples. His Sicilian Majesty sent off a courier, offering Pio Nono his old asylum at Gaeta; but from what has since taken place, it appears his Holiness has decided to throw himself next time into the arms of Austria. Fresh supplies of arms and ammunition have been thrown into the forts of Naples and Gaeta, where the king himself has caused an additional heavy battery to be mounted with guns. No one but the military are allowed to enter Gaeta. It is very generally reported that Louis Napoleon is preparing a demand on Naples for the Murat property, as well as the body of the ill-fated king, which is buried at Pizzo, where he was shot; and the arrival of the "Charlemagne" was believed to have reference thereto.

The state-trials are suspended for an indefinite period. The well-known Navarro, President of the Court, is dying from gangrene in the foot.

Prince San Teodoro landed in Naples (from Paris) three days since, and was immediately ordered to

leave the kingdom. The prince is one of the most distinguished noblemen of Naples, and a friend of constitutional government.

A curious scene took place lately at the Royal Palace of Caserta. A monk had solicited an audience with his Majesty. On being presented, he had occasion to use his pocket-handkerchief, which the brothers wear very frequently in the sleeve of their robes. The unfortunate monk fumbled considerably—the king became alarmed, and called in his guard. The poor man fainted, and in that state was searched, but nothing was found on his person but a few copper coins.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 31st ult., quotes the following from Rome:—"The Sovereign Pontiff, Pius IX., who takes a warm interest in everything that concerns the religious wants of England, intends to found, in the capital of the Catholic world, a special establishment to receive and prepare for the priesthood the Protestant ministers, who, after their conversion, might wish to enter holy orders."

Letters from Venice state that the reception given by the Grand Duke Constantine to the Count of Chambord, which gave umbrage at the Elysée, was in every respect regal. He invited the prince to dinner, placed him at his left hand, and the Countess on the right, and treated both throughout as if they were reigning sovereigns, addressing the Count of Chambord as "Sire." On paying the Grand Duke another visit the next day they were received with similar honours, all the crew of the ship manning the yards. In the conversation, the Grand Duke is said to have expressed himself very frankly on the state of France. A Frenchman happened to observe that the next thing to be done by Louis Napoleon was the establishment of the empire. The Grand Duke expressed his disbelief, adding that he believed the President to be a man of too much sense to take any step that would dispose foreign powers against him.

The *Daily News* correspondent wrote from Vienna, on the 7th:—

Prince Felix Schwarzenburg, two days ago Austria's first minister, is to-day borne in mournful state to the funeral vault. So many false alarms of the Premier's death have been followed by his personal presentment in seeming health, that the last and final rumour, spread on the evening of the 5th, failed at first to gain credit. The absence of a free press, and the jealousy of the government, make it now difficult to obtain such positive and specific details relating to the event as the importance of its subjects would make desirable. The following statements, however, may be relied on. On the 4th instant, the day preceding that of his death, the prince had been actively engaged during the day transacting public business and was kept up until a late hour next morning. It was noticed by those about him that his countenance wore an expression more than ordinarily anxious, which was attributed to nervous irritation consequent upon excessive application to business. In the middle of the day he attended a ministerial council, at which the new organization of Hungary was to be discussed. Here he remained until about a quarter past four, when he left before the business was concluded, observing that he had an engagement that could not be postponed. While at the council table he had complained of feeling unwell, but no serious fears were entertained on his account. On leaving the council he gave a brief audience to a minister, it is said to Lord Westmoreland, and then proceeded to his room to dress for dinner. While thus engaged he was overtaken by the fatal visitation whose precise nature yet gives occasion to professional dispute. Whatever be the technical name for the mode of Prince Schwarzenberg's death, or whatever its immediate cause, there can be no question that it was mainly produced by the unhealthy nervous excitement which had become the habitual physiological state of the Premier. A physician of the court was speedily in attendance, but stated upon seeing the yet living prince that the case was hopeless. The Emperor was informed of the occurrence, and his aide-de-camp, Count Grünne, was entering the chamber to announce his Majesty, as the prince, who had not for a moment recovered his senses, breathed his last. About an hour afterwards the president of the Reichsrath, Baron Kübeck, was sent for, a meeting of the members of that body was convoked, and Count Buol was summoned from London, Baron Werner being, in the meanwhile, entrusted with the conduct of the Foreign Office, in which he was under secretary.

A celebrated Protestant preacher of the name of Kossuth had been suspended from his functions at Prague. The minister in question is extremely popular, and famous for his eloquence. Indeed, the Bohemian Kossuth is said to be as dangerous an enemy to Catholicism as his Hungarian namesake is to Russo-Austrianism; and he is now merely tasting, in a modern and mitigated form, some of the sweets of persecution which his favourite and great predecessor, John Huss, so manfully endured. The ministrations of Herr Kossuth have been the cause of a vast number of conversions to Protestantism; and a great quantity of Bibles printed in Hungary by the agents of the British society have found their way into Bohemia. The Protestant clergymen were of course instrumental in circulating these books, which they have been forbidden to do for the future. Herr Kossuth, however, went further than the rest, and was curious in the matter of old religious books, especially such as tend to throw light upon the lives of the early reformers, and the opinions of Huss in particular. This, and no more, appears to be the head and front of his offending.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, of the 29th, informs us that the Porte had agreed to the proposition of Sir Stratford Canning, to allow Abbas Pacha to exercise during three years longer the power without appeal over life and death.

We find in the *Journal de la Belgique* the following strange story:—

A distinguished painter, M. Karaits, has just died

under circumstances both ludicrous and mournful. It is a well-known fact that men of strong minds have frequently invincible aversions to certain objects. The emperor could not behold, without considerable emotion, knives placed crosswise. M. Karaits shuddered at the sight of funeral drapery and tombs: he had never put foot in a cemetery. The friends of the painter were continually rallying him on this whimsical turn of his mind; and, in the hope of curing him of it, they were accustomed to pass frequent jokes on the subject. One of them, who is one of our eminent engravers, proposed to try the experiment of the homeopathic system in the case of Karaits, which should have the effect of banishing from his palette and his conversation those sombre tints which had hitherto predominated. The prospect of playing a good trick on any one is always a source of pleasure to artists, and, consequently, the proposal was joyously received. On Monday last they invited the landscape painter to join them in a little party of pleasure at Vincennes. After partaking of a copious repast and an excursion in the wood, they set off to return to Paris; and, under the pretence of introducing Karaits into the studio of a sculptor, they led him, on the road towards the eastern cemetery, to the establishment of an undertaker of funeral monuments. There, the first object that met his eye was a marble pillar on which, in golden letters, was the following inscription:—"To the memory of Karaits, a painter of nature, an artist full of heart and of talent, an excellent friend and an obliging man. He died piously at the age of 37." On reading this inscription, M. Karaits stood as thunderstruck. His features became suddenly contracted, his eyes were convulsed, and before they had the time to prevent it, he fell upon the ground. When he was lifted up he had ceased to exist. The grief of the authors of a joke which had produced such fatal results can scarcely be imagined. They themselves repaired to the Commissary of Police, requesting him to detain them as prisoners for having been guilty of causing the death of their friend.

OUR GOLD COLONIES.

California has for some time been eclipsed by the auriferous splendours of New South Wales, which is now in turn itself outshone by the sister colony of Victoria (formerly Port Phillip). The news brought by four vessels which have just reached England is positively startling; we are promised no end of gold from the Antipodes, and £400,000 worth just discharged from these ships is a substantial earnest of the fulfilment of the pledge. The fullest details are those received from Victoria. On the 29th of September last, the first yield of gold rewarded the labours of those in Victoria, who had rightly argued from the success of the diggings in New South Wales that similar soil would produce a similar crop; and from that day the proceeds rapidly increased, until a single week's yield confided to the Government escort just before Christmas amounted to the following quantities:—From Mount Alexander 23,750 ounces, from Ballarat 2,224, and from diggings beyond Geelong 682, or altogether *one ton two hundred and twenty-one pounds four ounces!* But this was by no means the entire amount realized within that week. The principal scene of gold-digging is Mount Alexander, about 75 miles from Melbourne; and from that place, as well as from Ballarat and the district beyond Geelong, the Government of the colony undertakes to convey all gold entrusted to an escort appointed by itself. As, however, it does not absolutely guarantee the safe conveyance of the precious metal to its destination, and as its charge of one per cent. is considered excessive, large numbers of private hands are also employed in transferring the gold from the diggings to Melbourne and Geelong; and the additional amount thus forwarded weekly is estimated by the *Melbourne Argus* at one-third of that conveyed by escort. The same authority on the 22nd December estimated the number of diggers then at Mount Alexander and Ballarat at 20,000 to 30,000, and the quantity of gold in their personal possession at four ounces per head, or at least 80,000 ounces. The following summary of the results of the diggings within less than three months, is given by our Melbourne contemporary as based partly on known facts and partly on "careful conjecture." The price upon which the calculations are founded is £3 per ounce:—

	£
In the Banks at Melbourne and Geelong on the 19th Nov., 42,000 ounces.	126,000
In private hands at Melbourne and Geelong at the same date, 8,000 ounces.	24,000
Amount by escort, 19th Nov., 10,138 ounces.	30,412
" 26th Nov., 12,105 "	36,318
" 3rd Dec., 16,669 "	50,007
" 10th Dec., 26,536 "	79,968
" 17th Dec., 10,492 "	58,476
Amount estimated to have been brought in by private conveyance, 28,353 ounces.	85,059
Amount estimated in the hands of diggers, on the gold field, 80,000 ounces.	240,000

Total, 243,414 ounces.—20,282 10-12 lbs.—202 cwt.

82 lbs. 10 oz.—10 tons 2 cwt. 62 lbs. 10 oz. £730,242

A letter from Melbourne says:—

This town is in a most deplorable state from the gold discovery, and presents at first sight the anomaly of a place without any labouring population. All the refuse of Adelaide and the convicted blackguardism of Van Dieman's Land are pouring in. The place is in a state of complete confusion and embarrassment, and, unless relief from extensive emigration shall soon come to our aid, stock property will be sacrificed, and many persons will be ruined.

Meanwhile the original diggings near Bathurst, in New South Wales, exhibit no symptoms of exhaustion. In addition to these and other tried sources of supply in the two colonies, it is now stated that the long range of hills which stretches from the one to the other, and which goes by the names of the Snowy Mountains and the Australian Alps, presents auriferous appearances through a distance of 200 miles! Independent of what may thence be realized, if the actual diggings of Victoria continue as

productive at the date of our latest advices, the total amount won within a year will be of the value of four to five millions sterling, and those of Bathurst promise to reach one-third, or possibly one-half of that sum.

Nor is this all. By the last arrival we have the announcement of the discovery of gold in the settlement of Otago, New Zealand. The authority upon which this important piece of news is founded is unexceptionable, being that of Mr. Cargill, the commissioner of crown lands at Dunedin, who has received specimens found in several localities, and affording indubitable proof of the existence of the precious metal in the southern island. A gentleman connected with the Otago Agricultural Association had duly tested the quartz specimens, and reported that they took the tests, which consisted of nitro-muriatic acid and quicksilver. We have no authentic information as to the quantity of the precious metals that is likely to be found, though, judging from the extent of country abounding in quartz, it will probably be considerable.

Notwithstanding the dissolution of all ordinary commercial ties by the attraction of neighbouring gold-fields, and the unpleasant antecedent of many who resort thither, nothing like Californian anarchy prevails in either of our gold colonies; nor does the apprehension of unreaped harvests and unended sheep seem to be realized. "We cannot, indeed, doubt"—is the conclusion of a careful writer in the *Leeds Mercury*—"that the ultimate effects of the Australian gold discoveries will be immensely beneficial, however severe may be the temporary derangement of ordinary affairs. The vast influx of population, which is one of the earliest results, will ere long materially lessen the pressure on general trade and commerce in consequence of the scarcity of labour. It is quite clear that many immigrants will find it their interest to supply the places of the diggers in the towns and on the farms, rather than rival them in their new occupation. If the diggings continue as productive as ever, the value of the produce will ere long be depreciated by a glut in the gold market, and a consequent fall of price; and if, on the other hand, the precious metal should be procured with greater difficulty, it will not repay the labour of so many persons as at present. In either case, we may anticipate a gradual settling down of the diggers as a body into the condition of producers of ordinary articles of commerce, and a concurrent release of extra hands, who will naturally turn to pursuits likely to pay them better."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, April 14, Two o'clock.

ANTI-MILITIA MEETING IN MARYLEBONE.

A meeting of the parishioners of Marylebone to oppose the Government Militia Bill, was held yesterday in the Princess Concert-rooms, Castle-street. Mr. J. A. Nicholay was called to the chair, and stated in his opening address that both members for the borough joined in opposition to the bill. In remarking on the provisions of the new scheme, he asked, would it not be more honest and advisable to compel every man from 20 to 40, possessed of property and ample time, to serve 40 days per year in a corps of militia, instead of passing his time at Tattersall's—the hunt—the coursing ground—the cover—the aristocratic battue at Belvoir, or the club-house at Cowes? He (the chairman) believed that willing soldiers were the best, and that the Militia Bill was only a "job," for if there was a militia there must be officers—if there were officers, there would be patronage, and so there might be an opportunity of "jobbing."

Jacob Bell, Esq., proposed the first resolution:—That this meeting is of opinion that the operation of the bill now before Parliament for the enrolment of the militia would be oppressive to all classes of the community, and injurious to the morals of the people; that it would render necessary a large amount of general and local taxation, from which the public might otherwise be relieved, and would have the effect on those who come immediately under its operation, whether voluntarily or by ballot, of deranging their habits of business, and injuring their future prospects in life.

They could judge of this by the effect of a similar measure in the parish of Marylebone from 1800 to 1815. The money then expended on the families of men in the militia was £29,096 6s. 6d. But that was not all, for when those persons once found their way into the workhouse it was difficult to shake them off; they left off their industrious habits, and looked to the workhouse as their home, and it was not impossible but that they were now supporting paupers caused by the old Militia Bill, for pauperism of that kind became hereditary. The late Government bill was supported by both sides of the House, on the ground that the country was in peril of a French invasion. If he (Mr. Bell) had believed all that had been said when it was introduced, he would have gone to bed expecting to find the French soldiers in his house the next morning [laughter]. The bill, however, had one advantage. He hoped that it would be so opposed as to be procrastinated until the dissolution took place, and then he did not know a better question for the hustings [hear, hear, and laughter]. Mr. Buckton seconded the resolution.

Dr. Webb proposed an amendment to the effect that the proposed pay and bounty should be increased and promotion from the ranks instituted, and that the force should not be called out except

in case of actual invasion. The amendment not being seconded fell to the ground, and the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. C. George proposed, and Mr. Jonathan Soden seconded the next resolution:—

That the serious evils consequent on the enrolment of the militia are unnecessary has been proved by the statements of the present as well as the late Ministry; that our friendly relations with all foreign powers have increased, and are still increasing; this meeting, therefore, determines to adopt all constitutional means to prevent the proposed bill passing into a law, and, for that purpose, recommends petitions to be prepared and signed by the inhabitants of the several districts of this borough, and placed in the hands of its representatives for presentation to the House of Commons at the time appointed for the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Cobden then rose and was received with repeated bursts of cheering. He said:—

He appeared there as an elector of the borough of Marylebone. On his way to the meeting he had met a friend who said to him, "Are you going to the militia meeting?" He replied that he was. His friend said, "Mind that when you are there you let the people understand that you do not wish to do away with the whole of the army and navy. Don't you know that everybody says that you wish to have us quite defenceless?" To this he replied, "Do you think that those who say so believe it?" His friend said, "I cannot answer for that." He (Mr. Cobden) could answer for it; for he knew of old that when you entered on a controversy of this kind in this country you were met by the interests and prejudices of powerful people, and when you had a case so strong as not to be met by fair argument, it was invariably the plan to charge you with meaning something else than what you did. On the question of the bread tax, he was charged with wishing to destroy the monarchy, to upset the aristocracy, and to make the country a republic, and it was only by dint of hard knocks and close arguments that he was able to bring them to book. He wanted to-day to bring their opponents to book on this question. People said that he wanted to leave the country defenceless. They knew that in two several years he had produced a budget in which he had appropriated two millions as sufficient for our warlike establishments. Everything that had since occurred had confirmed him in that belief. He had seen in newspapers, and in papers calling themselves democratic, statements in which they charged him with wishing to leave the country defenceless, and that if a Militia Bill was not passed, this country was at the mercy of the French. He would tell those democratic papers that if they advocated the soldiering system they did not know their trade. It was the worst thing which such papers could teach their countrymen. But let them look at the actual position of the defences of the country. What had been done this year? What preparations had been made in 1852 for the defence of the country? They had voted £14,700,223 for the army, navy, and ordnance, besides another million for the Post-office contract for steam packets. By this means there were maintained between thirty and forty powerful steam vessels taken from the Peninsular and Oriental, and the West India Mail Companies, and Cunard's line, which could be transformed into war steamers, and which, in the event of the calamity of war, would be found to be among the largest vessels of the kind, and which could catch anything, and run away from anything, and run down anything, and do more destruction at sea than anything we had in the navy [hear, hear]. Therefore, with this million for the Post-office contract, there had been, in round numbers, fifteen millions voted for the purposes of self-defence. Had any one of them realized what fourteen or fifteen millions really meant? People heard of fourteen or fifteen millions being voted, as if it had been a vote of so many farthings, and there was no process of comparison or computation by which they could realize in their minds what it was [hear, hear]. He would give some illustrations to show what it was. The rated rental of all the real property in Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and Essex, the metropolitan counties, was £12,924,000. The sum voted for the defence of the country for the present year, therefore, was greater than the rental of the four metropolitan counties. Again, Lancashire and Yorkshire, the backbone of England, with all their mills and manufactures, and min- and railroads, had only a rated rental of £12,500,000, or nearly two millions less than had been voted this year for the national defence [hear, hear]. The whole of the raw cotton employed in that great manufacture costs only as much as was spent on the national defences this year. What was now paid for the army and navy and ordnance would pay 10s. a week (no very high average of wages) to 500,000 agricultural labourers in a year, as many as were required to raise the food consumed in England, the produce of her own soil [hear, hear]. Or, if two years of this expenditure were laid out in vested interests it would give a permanent fund for the maintenance of 10,000 schoolmasters at £100 each per annum [loud cheers]. This was what their public instructors called leaving the country absolutely defenceless [hear, and cheers]. Why no country spent so much in that way except France. This country paid more for her naval and military than Russia did for the whole of her civil and military establishments, and twice as much as America did for all her public departments, both federal and state [hear, hear, and cheers]. There was a large number of ships in dock or in ordinary, and 200 in commission, and 49,000 seamen and marines had been voted, while there were in existence ordnance stores, comprising shot, and shell, and powder, and accoutrements, and everything necessary for war, either in field, or in fortress, amounting to six millions sterling. There were, therefore, materials to repel invasion in the dockyards for building ships, and abundance of ordnance stores, yet there were every year votes of fourteen or fifteen millions for these purposes. There were

now 9,400 artificers working in the dockyards, besides 1,000 employed in steam-ship building, making 10,400 men employed in building ships of war, whose wages were £576,000 a-year. He should like to know from shipbuilders what proportion that sum bore to what was paid in private builders' yards. That was the preparation that had been already made, and yet they were told that we ought to have out the militia, in order to defend the country against some formidable enemy. It was true that the money had been shamefully wasted and misapplied, and it was in consequence of their having at the heads of departments men of whom Englishmen did not like to speak the truth—men who, unless nature had revoked her eternal laws in their particular cases, were physically and mentally incapable on account of age. Instead of having at the heads of departments men of masculine and vigorous intellect, they had only child-like trimmers, and they had at the Horse Guards those who, instead of telling the people after all the money had been spent that they were in a position of safety, had originated outcries about danger which ought only to have proceeded from females or children [hear, hear, and laughter]. It was no use mincing the matter, the heads of departments were generally selected through favour, or patronage, or influence, or on account of some hereditary pretensions, to the occupation of the first places [cheers]. Take an illustration of this. There was a gentleman called Rajah Brooke, who was about to be feted by the merchants in the city because he had put down piracy in the Indian Archipelago. Now, we kept 26 ships of war in the Indian Ocean, for the purpose of putting down piracy, with an admiral and a full staff of officers of the fleet, yet a private gentleman went out in his yacht to the Indian Archipelago, and was said to have put down piracy there, and got rank and appointment for doing that for which our admirals had been paid [great cheers]. Mr. Anderson, who was the head of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company stated that there were two hundred steam vessels which could be made to carry 64-pounder guns at an outlay of £100 or £200, and the fittings could be so altered as that the vessels could be ready in an hour. He (Mr. Cobden) saw with regret anything which tended to cause our merchant vessels, the great promoters of peace, to be converted into vessels of destruction; but if there was any want of more defences against surprise, he said that Mr. Anderson's "Sea militia" plan was a perfect one, and its great recommendation was, that vessels could not be used for the repression of the people, and that they could not tend to the demoralisation of our young men [loud cheers]. Marylebone would have to provide from 1,000 to 2,000 young men for the militia. Would they be able to get substitutes, or would those persons who took the £4 bounty be the kind of characters to come when they were called? Four pounds was just the cost of a steerage passage to America [cheers and great laughter]. He would not go into that question ["Hear," and laughter]. He saw that they all agreed that the thing would not work ["Hear," and cheers]. He maintained that this measure was not necessary. If it was, the English people, who were most combative, and met every war, not only half way, but three parts—whose great fault it was, that if a map of the world was suspended on the wall, and a red mark put on every place where Englishmen had fought bloody battles, by sea and land, it would be found that they had been shedding their blood for themselves and for other people in every part of the habitable globe [hear, hear, and loud cheers]—if there was danger—with the exception of a small portion of the community, whose scruples opposed them to all kinds of war,—every Englishman, not only from 18 to 23, but up to 60, including his valiant friend Dr. Webb [laughter and cheers] would be prepared to fight, and the majority of them without reluctance [cheers, and hear, hear]. He maintained, however, that there was no such necessity, and that they wanted neither militia nor volunteers on shore. He was the most combative man in the world, for if he was not he would not have taken the course he had in Parliament, where there was a military hierarchy, and it was a somewhat difficult task to talk as he did on those matters when those persons were ready to take it almost as a personally affront. But show him the case of a country invading another, in order to force a form of government on it, as in the case of Hungary [loud cheers]—where they were not allowed to manage their own affairs, and where a neighbouring and barbarous country invaded it to put down liberty—he would appeal to the feelings of Englishmen, and say how would we like them to come and interfere with our questions of Protection or Free-trade [hear, and cheers]—and he would be ready to denounce such a violation of the fundamental law of nations [loud cheers]. The Militia Bill was a retrograde step; it was an attempt to point out not the path to peace, but the highway to war; it was an attempt to increase those bad passions which all good men deplored; it was an attempt which, if it succeeded, could only tend to increase warlike preparations on the other side of the channel, to create a warlike spirit and to foster habits of soldiering in England; it would beget servility—because it would cause patronage—and on those grounds he protested against it; and if those out of doors gave their assistance, he was not without hope that they would yet defeat the bill [great cheering].

The resolution having been carried unanimously, the chairman then read the petition, which on the motion of Mr. Deacon and Mr. Weston was adopted.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, and three cheers for Mr. Cobden, the meeting separated.

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.

BURY, LANCASHIRE.—Mr. Frederick Peel addressed the electors on Monday evening, in the Town Hall. A vast multitude of persons were assembled outside the hall, hooting and groaning, but only such as were provided with tickets were admitted. Mr. Peel's speech chiefly referred to Free-trade and the income-tax. He said, he would take an addition to the regular army in preference to the force sought to be levied by the new militia bill, believing it impossible to draw a force of 80,000 men from the industry of the country without great derangement to trade. He was averse to touching the Maynooth grant; thought education and intelligence, as well as property, should be recognised in the franchise; but though anxious

to see bribery and corruption prevented at elections, doubted if it would be cured by the ballot. A resolution in his favour was carried.

HARROD.—Sir A. Price, in reply to resolutions passed by the Liberal electors in reference to Parliamentary reform, says, that he is favourable to extension of the suffrage, and not averse to shorten Parliaments, though he thinks triennial Parliaments too short. He is not favourable to the ballot, but if the bill for preventing corrupt practices at elections, and such like measures for remedying the great evils complained of, should fail, he would yield to the wishes of the electors, and no longer oppose the introduction of the ballot.

YORK.—On Monday evening a very numerous meeting was held in the Concert Hall, to hear Mr. Robert Pashley, Q.C., explain his political principles with a view to his nomination at the ensuing election for this city. There were about 2,000 persons present. Mr. Pashley's address was more especially directed to three topics—Free-trade, Parliamentary reform, and readjustment of taxation. As to extension of the franchise, he should have voted for Mr. Locke King's bill, for Mr. Hume's bill, and for Lord John Russell's bill, though each was defective. The franchise might be safely given to the extent of the municipal franchise in all towns, without distinction between the occupier of the whole and of part of a house. He suggested, also, that depositors of £20 in savings banks might well be entrusted with the franchise. He thought that the test of knowledge might also be used, and the franchise be given to members of various classes of literary and scientific societies, professional men, &c., when not entitled to it otherwise. In counties he would give the franchise to 40s. a-year leaseholds or copyholds, as well as freeholds, and also to 40s. a-year in the funds, railway shares, &c. By such extensions the electoral body would be increased from 890,000 to nearly three times that number. He was opposed to a Militia Bill.

AYLESBURY.—A numerous and influential meeting of the Liberal voters of Aylesbury have resolved to ask Dr. Layard to come forward as a candidate at the next general election in the room of Mr. Bethell.

LEEDS.—The return of the Right Hon. M. T. Baines and Sir George Goodman, the two Liberal candidates, is now placed beyond doubt. The requisition has received many additional signatures, and the joint promises are between 2,300 and 2,400. In 1841, when the register of electors was but few below its present number, the highest number polled was 2,076, a fact which leaves no room to doubt that should a contest occur, Mr. Baines and Mr. George Goodman would be returned by a majority of 300 or 400 votes.

DURHAM (CIRY).—Mr. Atherton, a member of the Northern Circuit, is a candidate for the representation of the city of Durham, on Liberal principles, in conjunction with Mr. Grainger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Keene was executed yesterday morning at nine o'clock, on the top of Horsemonger gaol, for the murder of his wife's child. A large and indecent mob assembled at an early hour. The Governor and officials were alternately hooted and cheered vociferously. The culprit appeared to reject the attentions of the chaplain, and seemed to die hard. He was dressed in a smock frock, which the hangman tucked up to his waist. To the last, the unhappy man persisted that his wife had herself murdered the child, and sold her husband. The Southwark magistrate was engaged all the morning with drunkards and pickpockets taken from beneath the gallows.

The French President's message is deferred for some days. A grand review and distribution of the eagles will take place on the 10th. On Monday there was a grand review in the Place du Caroussel.

The body of Prince Schwarzenberg has been sent to Bohemia.

An extraordinary statement and correspondence respecting Sir John Franklin appears in this morning's papers. A merchant captain at Tynemouth, stated lately, in conversation with an officer of one of her Majesty's ships, that two three-masted vessels had been seen on an iceberg off Newfoundland, in April, 1851, by the brig "Renovation," of North Shields, on her passage to Quebec. This statement being accompanied with a surmise as to the possibility of their being Sir John Franklin's ship, the Lords of the Admiralty have instigated the most rigid inquiry. Letters have been written to the collectors of Customs at all the whaling ports in England and Scotland, in order to ascertain if any whalers answering to the description given were missing in 1850 or 1851; and the master of the "Renovation" will be closely interrogated on his arrival at Venice.

The Crystal Palace is closed! "Notice is hereby given, that, in consequence of a communication from the office of her Majesty's works and public buildings, the Exhibition building can no longer be thrown open to the public by the contractors.—London, April 12, 1852.—FOX, HENDERSON, and Co."

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, April 14, 1852.

There is very little grain and flour fresh this week, per vessel, but by rail a fair quantity. In the trade to-day there is but little passing. Prices as on Monday.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,240 qrs.; Irish, —; Foreign, 240 qrs. Barley—English, 2,350 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 600 qrs. Oats—English, 490 qrs.; Irish, 1,500 qrs.; Foreign, 170 qrs. Flax—English, 600 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 10s. 1 Column £2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SHAKESPEARE TESTIMONIAL TO KOSUTH.—From thirty friends, per Rev. J. Barnett, Blaby, 2s. 6d.; from twelve friends at Sabden, 1s.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1852.

SUMMARY.

ON this day, the 14th of April, 1841, the first number of the *Nonconformist* was issued to the public. The preparations for its establishment had occupied nine months of considerable anxiety and toil, and the sale of the first number would have been regarded by many as a decided indication of utter failure. From the first, however, we determined upon fairly trying the experiment, whether faithful adherence to well-defined principles, and outspoken honesty in commenting upon public men and measures, would be able to secure for a weekly journal a sufficient number of sympathizing friends to place its interests upon a permanent basis. Need we say that the experiment has not been made in vain. The *Nonconformist* has quietly held on its way, amid no little obloquy, and some occasional misrepresentation. It has witnessed the birth and death of several rivals, and it is now able to refer, with grateful exultation, to the steady and unflinching support of a numerous body of friends, and to express a confident hope that it has not been without its beneficial influence upon the course of public affairs in this country. Our readers may celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the *Nonconformist* as may best suit them; but we would suggest that they could not do so more appropriately than by making an effort, each one in his own circle, to obtain a fresh subscriber to the paper.

Parliament is up for the Easter holidays, and we are left, therefore, at liberty to take a somewhat wider range than usual. Easter is suggestive of the amusements of the people, and it is certainly gratifying to find that those of the working classes are becoming every year more rational and refined. The public sights which draw together the largest number of spectators, are those of an intellectually suggestive and improving kind. With Free-trade has come a wider diffusion of domestic comfort, and with increase of comfort has come an elevation of taste. If our legislators would but confine themselves to their proper sphere, and refrain from meddling where they can only mar, they would see in the course of a few years a vast expansion of educational means, produced, not by any artificial protest, but by the sure operation of parental instincts, developed under circumstances favourable to beneficial action. They are in too great a hurry for the fruit which time only can bring to maturity. They do not seem to have that confidence in the Free-trade principle which would teach them to wait yet a little longer for its high moral results.

All things in the social aspect of the times indicate an era of rapid improvement. The immense quantities of gold discovered in our Australian colonies will surely attract thither a steady and copious current of emigration, thus relieving, to a considerable extent, the pressure upon the labour market at home. The abundance of the precious metal, upon which no party had calculated, will probably correct whatever was restrictive and injurious in our system of currency. And once more we may hope to see capital and industry placed on relative terms towards each other of mutual advantage. The working men are earning wisdom by dearly-bought experience. The strike of the Amalgamated Engineers has virtually terminated, as we foresaw from the first it must, in distress and surrender. But there are influences at work which will gradually relieve labour more and more from whatever is now unreasonable in the demands of capitalists. The workman will have his share of general prosperity, and, raised in his position, he will be able to secure for himself whatever terms may be consistent with justice. Let us indulge the hope that with the increase of material good, this country will also witness a decrease of those frightful crimes to which the

Legislature persists in awarding the extreme penalty of death. Our columns of this week record so many instances of murder, suicide, and execution, as to excite in every honest heart a pang of distress and shame. We sicken over the details, finding consolation in this thought alone, that bad as we yet are, we are still mending.

Let us pass on to political affairs, which, for the present week, are all more or less connected with the coming elections. The intelligence on this head, carefully gleaned and accurately condensed, will be found in its appropriate place. It invites no special remark. It will be seen, we think, that, on the whole, our constituencies are more intent than they were upon securing the services of men whom they can trust—men of whose antecedents they know something, and the sincerity of whose professions has been already proved. Unless we greatly mistake, Lord John Russell will be placed by the general election in a still lower position than Lord Derby himself. He will be unable to command a majority, unless he greatly liberalizes his political programme. The fate of Mr. Parker, at Sheffield, contrasted too with the reception of Mr. Roebuck, may give the noble lord fair warning of the estimate put by the people upon mere traditional Whiggery.

We have nothing of ecclesiastical interest to record save the marvellous defence of himself, before the episcopal court, of the Rev. R. Whiston, in a speech which occupied about seventeen hours in delivery, and which elicited a burst of applause from a sympathizing audience. The rev. gentleman vindicated his publication of that pamphlet in which he reflected so severely upon the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. It matters little to the public how this case may terminate. Mr. Whiston may be condemned, but the fact that public money is misappropriated by Churchmen for personal ends cannot be got rid of. It will tell whenever the relations of Church and State are forced by public opinion upon the review of our legislative bodies, and it will tell powerfully.

Intelligence from the seat of the Kafir war is not so decisive as was anticipated. The work of destruction goes on, and broad tracts of the enemy's country are being laid waste by the ruthless hand of Englishmen. But the Kafirs have not yet given in, barbarous as are the demands of Sir Harry Smith. Casualty, too, has added affliction to the necessary calamities incident to such a contest. The "Birkenhead" steamer, having on board about 700 officers and men, struck on a rock on the South-eastern coast of Africa, and, in the course of twenty minutes, filled, and went down, carrying with her upwards of 400 victims.

The foreign news of the week shrinks into insignificance compared with the sudden death of Prince Schwarzenberg. That violent and haughty absolutist has been carried to his account by a fit of paralysis, and Austria is, for the moment, without a man at the helm. It is difficult to foresee what effect this event may have upon the general affairs of Europe. The Prince had carried coercion to its utmost limits. It will be matter of surprise if his successor in office be not destined to contend with the reaction which such a system evermore produces.

THE DUMB IMPOSTOR.

EASTER has overtaken us, and we know not yet where we are. Our political chiefs have not descended to put us into possession of their intended policy. They refuse to be badgered out of their secret, if, indeed, they have one. They have been "regularly called in," but they only shake their heads, assume an air of mystery and importance, and decline furnishing us with a prescription, until after the turn of the crisis. It is shrewdly suspected that they are silent because they have nothing particular to say. Their object, so far as can be gathered from their conduct, is to retain office—and, with a view to this, they are reluctant to undeceive either side of the House.

They will not provoke the active hostility of Free-traders—they will not dash aside the lingering hopes of Protectionists. They propose nothing disputable—they shadow forth nothing definite. If obscurity be one of the elements of the sublime, sublimity may be predicated of the position of the Derby Cabinet—but it would be well for them to bear in mind that "there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous."

The country has a right to complain of this method of dealing with public affairs. The Whigs were not free from this species of quackery—but their example, it must be confessed, has been copied with exaggerations. It would appear to be an easily besetting sin with both sections of the aristocracy, and it is one which the good sense and sound feeling of the community will, we hope, decidedly rebuke.

Unfortunately, from the time of the Reform Bill down to the present moment, our statesmen have been accustomed to sacrifice all antecedent pledges, without apparent difficulty, at the shrine of office. Sir Robert Peel himself, beneficent as was his policy, regarded as a whole, could only ascend to

the lofty position which he finally held in the esteem and affection of his countrymen, by trampling under foot his foregoing and reiterated professions. It might be a misfortune rather than a fault, that he found himself more than once, during his occupancy of power, compelled to disappoint those who had put their trust in him, and to break in pieces his most solemn pledges—but it was a misfortune, not to himself only, but to the country. Lord John Russell may have seen the expediency of abandoning the "appropriation clause" by insisting upon which he obtained office—but the facility with which he reconciled himself to a retention of place, after so entire a change in his policy, did much to shake the confidence of men in the good faith of party leaders. It was hoped that the Earl of Derby would be superior to his predecessors in this respect. None gave him large credit for wisdom—many did for transparent honesty, and the fearlessness of sincerity. But the noble lord is throwing all former inconsistencies into the shade. His plan is one of unmixed cajolery. He resembles Charles the First in attempting to jockey both sides—friends as well as foes. He evidently prefers to be mistaken. He plainly means to go to the country with colours which either party may take for their own as may best suit them. The opening of his administrative career has been a continuous series of equivocations. Easter is come, and the nation is as much in doubt as to his intentions as it was when he first took office as Premier.

The evils resulting from the present conduct of the Government are many and serious—but our space, to say nothing of the patience of our readers, will limit us to the bare mention of but two or three.

It is an unfair strain upon the material interests of the country. Trade is a sensitive plant—easily disturbed, and especially by political uncertainty. Confidence is its sunshine—misgiving, of any sort, is its east wind, under the influence of which it instantly shrivels up, and suspends its normal action. Of course, there is a certain amount of trade which no public vicissitudes can greatly effect—for, whoever may be at the head of affairs, and whatever may be his policy, her Majesty's subjects will still want food, shelter, and clothing. But beyond this range, there is an immense extent of commercial transactions dependent upon the far less urgent wants of men—transactions which are rendered necessary by fashion, whim, taste, pleasure, and other causes, variable in themselves, and easily affected by slight external changes. It is impossible to calculate how much of the business of the country is in this predicament. Last year, it is notorious, the Great Exhibition paralyzed this portion of our ordinary trade. One monster entertainment lasting through six months, diverted from a thousand other channels the money commonly spent on superfluities. We were but just recovering from that indisposition when Earl Derby took the reins of power. Attention is now centred upon him to ascertain, if possible, what will be his course—whether it will be one likely to produce great public excitement, or whether it will be as leisurely and somnolent as that of his predecessor. Until he gives some assurance on this head, confidence is out of the question, and brisk trade is equally so. Now, it is not fair to protract, beyond the absolute necessity of the case, this very serious evil. To not a few Lord Derby's silence will bring considerable loss—to some, it may be, pecuniary ruin. That which is only sport to him is death to others—and many are the fair prospects which will be blighted for ever, in consequence of his keeping the nation in suspense as to the object at which he proposes to aim.

It is not, however, upon the trading interests only of the community that grievous wrong is inflicted by the "dumb imposture" of the Derby-Diariel Cabinet. The country suffers also in its political prospects. If at any one time more than another her Majesty's Government should be outspoken, and the leading features of their policy should be definite and unmistakeable, it is on the eve of a general election. As the law now stands, the House of Commons is returned for seven years' service, during which time constituencies are compelled to abide by their choice, however greatly they may have found themselves to err. At such a crisis, it is plainly a gigantic fraud upon the people, when, owing to political stratagem, the trumpet is ordered to give an uncertain sound. The object can only be to take in a whole nation in regard to some of its most important affairs—to mislead with a view to obtain from them a false verdict. The Opposition, who now constitute the Parliamentary majority, ought not, we think, to allow the country to be placed at this disadvantage. Surely, it is within their power to extort from Ministers some declaration of their intentions, or, at least, to obtain from them some avowal which will be a sufficient guide to the honestly disposed of all parties.

But, lastly, we take it that the chief evil resulting from this loose adherence of public men to their professed principles, is a moral one.

Gradually, it is undermining all faith in political morality, and reducing to the same level sterling and well-tried character, and the utter want of it. Under the influence of the scepticism generated by these reiterated instances of infidelity in high places, young politicians will imbibe the laxest of principles, and will adopt without shame the most pernicious maxims. The noble science of Government will degenerate into the art of dissembling, and, in the place of wise statesmen, we shall have cunning tricksters and calculating hypocrites. Already, there is too near an approximation to this most lamentable result—and earnest faith may be searched for almost in vain. The conduct of the Earl of Derby will give a new impulse to this species of political prodigacy, and, on this account more than all others, it should be sternly reprobated by the earnest-minded of all shades of political opinion.

After all, however, we feel convinced that the imposture will not succeed. The new Government loses, rather than gains ground in the country, by shrouding itself so long in the mists of obscurity. It increases the number of its foes, without augmenting the ardour of its friends. It provokes dislike without exciting enthusiasm. A general election may add a few—it will be but a very few—to the number of its supporters; but it will also, we hope, send back an Opposition powerful enough to drive them from office, and sufficiently determined to secure the easy progress of a thoroughly liberal policy.

HOW, AND BY WHOM, TO GOVERN INDIA?

TRANSLATED into common political parlance, this question is equivalent with the phrase, Renewal of the East India Company's charter. That, however, is not exactly the question about to be submitted to Parliament, and in which the public must be brought to take a very decided interest. The act of 1833 virtually took away the charter—that is, the deed of commercial incorporation—originally granted by Queen Elizabeth to the adventurous merchants who invested about £40,000 per annum, or £50,000 per voyage, in trading to the East. Oriental trade being then thrown open, the Government of India was leased to the Company, not more as a consideration to them, than to avoid embarrassment to the British Crown. Seventy years before, the patronage of the Indian service had been wrested from the Imperial Cabinet, and now it could not be allowed to fall back into their hands. So it was permitted to remain the appendage of Indian stock. The Company was also indemnified from the current expenses of government at home and in India, and established in the receipt, from the revenue, of a net dividend of £630,000 per annum, on an assumed capital of six millions. Parliament can terminate this agreement on three years' notice; but in that event the Company may claim the sum of twelve millions sterling within three years, and resume the right of trading to India and China. That right, however, would not be exclusive; and, towards the payment, two millions were deposited, in 1834, in the Bank of England, and have become by this time, at compound interest, nearly double that amount. The total number of Proprietors is 1,800; of whom some 385 are widows and spinsters, many are Jews, and any number may be foreigners. The Proprietors elect the Directors—virtually for life. A Director receives £300 a-year for his services; but will spend as much as £3,000 on his election, his patronage amply providing for his own relations and for many of his constituents'. The Board of Control make a slight abatement from this patronage, and do all the actual governing. The cost of this compound administration—in addition to the dividends of the Proprietors—is about £16,000 a-year; the Board of Control receiving, in 1850, £30,523. The Directors are irresponsible to any but the Proprietors, who care for nothing but their dividends and cadetships—the Board is but slenderly responsible to Parliament; so that India is governed by two dozen City gentlemen from their magnificent but dingy House, and by one Cabinet Minister and his clerks from an "ill-ventilated office in Cannon-row."

And what is the country whose affairs are thus quietly conducted? Is it a Labuan or a Vancouver's Island—a coral ridge or rocky isle, stumbled upon by adventurous mariners, and made over to them, with the revenue of its rare and curious luxuries, as a fit reward of their enterprise, but unworthy the toils of British statesmanship? Nay—it is the mysterious India of Herodotus, the unconquerable India of Alexander; the foil of Marco Polo's curious spirit, and the prize of Tamerlane's ruthless sword;—the India for which Clive and Hastings wasted body and soul, and with whose wrongs Burke made Europe resound; whose specimen productions were the resplendent jewel of our Exhibition; whose area is from the tenth to the twenty-eighth degrees of latitude, and nearly twenty degrees of longitude; whose population is one hundred and fifty millions;

and whose net revenue, notwithstanding the rapacity of tax-gatherers, the poverty of the Hindoo, and the fierceness of the mountaineer, is twenty-five millions per annum. It is wonderful that by any power, by even the utmost intensity of valour and cunning, such vast territories, such teeming hordes, should have been subjected to a people far distant, and so insignificant in numbers that they have not at this hour a hundred thousand of their own blood in all those parts. It is proportionably disgraceful that the collection and disposal of these revenues, the dispensation of justice among these tens of millions, the preservation of peace among races traditionally pledged to feud, the maintenance of equal rights among sects more furious in their fanaticism than the races in their feuds, the expiation of England's ambition and the honouring of England's name—it is inexpressibly shameful that the care of these momentous interests and lofty destinies, should be committed to the *protégés* of merchants and City ladies; to young men who may choose either Hastings or Elphinstone as exemplar, but are more likely to limit their aspirations to retirement at forty on a handsome fortune. It is not easy to say what system should be substituted for this—whether the cashiering of the Company as our governmental proxies would not be cheap at twelve million pounds—whether the dual reign of Cannon-row and Leadenhall-street shall continue, with an amendment of their respective powers—or whether, as Lord Ellenborough proposes, the retired officers of the Indian service, civil and military, should be constituted a council for the advising of Government and the filling up of vacancies;—certainly it will not be creditable to make another twenty years' compromise with a difficulty it would be fain to surmount.

Next year, the question must be settled. Meanwhile, we want public attention, and the public want information—accurate and specific information. Books, pamphlets, and articles are coming forth in plenty about India; but none telling us just what conscientious and patriotic Englishmen want to know—what is the condition of the Indian people, and how far that condition is affected by, or susceptible to, our method of government. We hear thrilling stories sometimes of ayots perishing for lack of the rice taken by the publican; of tax-gatherers more feared than the tiger of the jungles; of water-tanks constructed by Mahomedan conquerors falling to ruin under Christian Governors. Then again we hear of growing confidence in the administration of justice, of an oath growing into respect; trial by jury flourishing in its strange soil, and public works proceeding with beneficent rapidity. We are told at one time, that native rule is an unmitigated curse—at another, that our Madras subjects are glad to take shelter under the Nizam's sway. One who realizes the equal humanity of Hindoos and Europeans, who would wield the strength of the Anglo-Saxon with the careful mercy of the Christian, and who knows how surely the extravagance of even a Governmental scavenger is paid by the toil of the independent labourer, is anxious to know the truth about that magnificent empire bequeathed to this generation by the sins of its father and the purpose of Providence—may it be to ston for the one and to glorify the other!

HENRY VINCENT IN LONDON.—We have pleasure in calling the attention of such as do not read advertisements, to the announcement on our outside page, that Mr. Henry Vincent is about to deliver his very popular lectures on the Commonwealth in Bishopsgate-street Chapel. We are sure that he will have overflowing audiences, and that his hearers will be informed and delighted.

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.—At a numerous meeting of publishers and booksellers, held on Thursday last, it was resolved to submit the questions in dispute to a conference between Lord Campbell, Lord Granville, Mr. Grote, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and Dr. Wordsworth or Dr. Milman, and a deputation of publishers and booksellers, with the declared determination of being governed by their decision. The conference is to be held this day.

A DUTCHMAN RUN DOWN IN THE CHANNEL.—As the "Propontis," mail steamer, that brought the news of the wreck of the "Birkenhead," was coming up the Thames on Wednesday night last, she struck the Dutch merchant ship, "Anna Rebecca," and sent her to the bottom. The crew were all picked up by the boats of the "Propontis." The collision arose out of the mistake of the Dutchmen, who took the lights of the "Propontis" for those of the Start light, and put their helm to starboard instead of to port. The lost ship was freighted with a cargo of sugar from a Syrian port: she was insured.

EASTER BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Monday, according to annual custom, the Lord Mayor entertained the Premier, Home Secretary, and Attorney-General, besides some three hundred and thirty of the nobility and civic gentry. The speaking was of course of a non-political character. The banquet is described as very sumptuous; but was not followed by a ball.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

FREE-TRADE AND POPULAR HOLIDAYS.

(From the *Times*, of Monday).

The increased number of persons who every year visit the British Museum and other places of rational and gratuitous amusement, shows that the working classes are gradually becoming more and more alive to the value of those scanty holidays which custom allots to them, and more able to employ them in a manner tending to their own intellectual elevation and moral advancement. We have no doubt that this day will, by a large majority of them, be spent at least as profitably as its predecessors; but while thus confident as to the amount of improvement and instruction which the masses of this metropolis will receive from their Easter vacation, we cannot forget that they are able as well to teach as to learn, to impart as to acquire knowledge. They carry about with them at this particular time a lesson simple, weighty, and important. Wordsworth wished that he could only teach to others a part of what he learnt from a child, and certainly that orator and statesman would neither lack persuasive words nor attentive hearers who could faithfully interpret the message with the aspect and demeanour of large masses of the working classes, especially in their hours of relaxation, are calculated to convey. The country is at this moment in the hands of a Ministry who profess the theory at least of what is called "Protection," and who are only withheld from putting that theory into practice by the consciousness of the practical difficulties which would surround such an attempt. There are numberless persons willing to subscribe large sums in charity, willing to relieve the poor from forethought or providence of any kind, and to provide them from the cradle to the grave with gratuitous assistance for every marriage, birth, accident, or funeral which may be required. They have their coal clubs, and their blanket clubs, their model lodging-houses, and their garden allotments; they live in the atmosphere of benevolence, and surround themselves with the pomp and panoply of charity. Yet there are large numbers of these excellent persons, especially among the clergy, who continue to believe that the abolition of Protection was a cruel wrong to the agricultural interest, compensated by no corresponding benefit to the community at large, and who would hail with transport a return to the exploded luxury—dear bread. We do not ask these persons to go to school again and learn their errors in the pages of political economists, nor yet to infer the absurdity of their opinions from the faltering and feeble support which they receive from men whose whole public lives, *minus* a single month in office, have been spent in their advocacy. But we ask them to go forth to-day into the streets, the thoroughfares, and the places of public concourse and resort, carefully to note what they see and hear, and then to ask themselves these three questions,—have not the working classes derived great benefit from the abolition of our protective system? are they thoroughly aware of the benefit they have derived? and, is it conceivable that they will submit to its reimposition?

Look at the extraordinary improvement in their dress, the gradual substitution of finer for coarser materials, the advance which neatness and taste have made within the last few years. Look at the indications of health and vigour, and the marked absence of that pinched and eager expression which used only too plainly to denote a system enfeebled by inadequate subsistence. Doubtless it is a time of commercial prosperity, but when did prosperity ever penetrate so deep before, or diffuse itself so universally? What palmy condition of commerce—what prosperous state of manufacture, ever produced results such as we now for the first time witness? How many hundreds of thousands of the persons who will enjoy a happy holiday to-day are there whose incomes are neither increased by the prosperity nor diminished by the reverses of manufacturing industry? A vast amount of the routine business of this metropolis must go on whether trade be bad or good; whether the mills of Manchester and Bolton be working whole or half time. We are convinced that it is not so much in the larger amount of wages as in the greater amount of the necessaries and luxuries of life which those wages are able to procure, that the cause of the well-being of the masses is to be sought. It is vain to attribute a universal result to a partial cause. It is not merely the skilled operative, nor those branches of industry which are immediately connected with the progress of manufactures, which feel the present relief. The poor pensioner or anuitant, the clerk, the teacher, the shopman, working at salaries which custom has fixed, and which do not fluctuate with the fluctuations of exports and imports, are all sharers in advantages which the Protectionist would fain represent as confined to the manufacturing capitalist. They are relieved, not by the increase of their means, but by the removal of the heavy and cruel tax, so calculated as to bear the largest proportion to the smallest incomes; light to the rich, and insupportably heavy to the poor. And this tax was imposed, not for the purposes of government, but in order to keep up our territorial constitution, by adding to the rents of the landed proprietor the proceeds of a tax wrung from the poor for his benefit, working through the benevolent and humane machinery of a statutory famine, moderated and supported by act of Parliament. Not content with their confessed inability to secure the blessing of prosperity, the Legislature deliberately set itself to aggravate the miseries of adversity, and made what was little less in order to make what was much more.

THE ENGLISH "FAKREDEEN."

(From the *Daily News*.)

It is now apparent to all that there is only one man in the Ministry who does the thinking part of the business for all the rest. That the far greater part of Ministers do not attempt to think, at all, and that those who try take their inspiration from Mr. Disraeli. If, therefore, any light is to be thrown on the policy of Government, it must be gathered from the thinking partner of the firm.

Now, in seeking to discover Mr. Disraeli's policy we must examine not his principles, nor even his professions, but the man himself. He has no conception of political action beyond the making of what he calls "combinations." In this he resembles his own Fakredeen in "Tancerd." The Emir of Mount Lebanon is, in truth, no mere fancy sketch. The literal exactness and graphic truth of every lineament, the intense love with which every pencil touch is given that helps to bring out the likeness, prove that it is one of those portraits which painters only achieve after repeated attempts, by fond and persevering study of their own lineaments in a glass.

"Fakredeen," says Mr. Disraeli, "had no principle; he had not a prejudice; a little superstition, perhaps, like his postponing a journey because a hare crossed his path." "He was convinced that all was a matter of force or fraud. Fakredeen preferred the latter, because it was more ingenious." "Though it was his profession and his pride to dissemble, he had a native ingenuousness which was extremely awkward and very surprising, for the moment he was intimate with you he told you everything. Though he intended to make a person his tool, and often succeeded, such was his susceptibility, and so strong were his sympathetic qualities, that he was perpetually, without being unaware of it, showing his cards. The victim thought himself safe, but the teeming resources of Fakredeen were never wanting, and some fresh and brilliant combination, as he styled it, often secured the prey which so heedlessly he had nearly forfeited." Again: "What should I be without my debts?" he would sometimes exclaim; "dear companions of my life that never desert me! What expedient in negotiation is unknown to me? What degree of endurance have I not calculated? What play of the countenance have I not observed? Yes, among my creditors, I have disciplined that diplomatic ability that shall some day confound and control cabinets!" Yet again: "He was too good a statesman ever to confiscate; he confined himself to taxation. Confiscation is a blunder that destroys public credit; taxation, on the contrary, improves it; and both come to the same thing." And yet again: "He became habituated to the idea that every thing could be acquired by dexterity, and that there was no test of conduct except success. To dissemble and simulate; to conduct confidential negotiations with contending powers at the same time; to be ready to adopt any opinion and possess none; to fall into the public humour of the moment and to evade the impending catastrophe; to look upon every man as a tool, and never to do anything that had not a definite though circuitous purpose—these were his political accomplishments; and while he recognised them as the best means of success, he found in their exercise excitement and delight." One finishing touch: "With all his audacity, which was nearly equal to his craft, he had no moral courage; and if affairs went wrong, and from some accident, exhaustion of the nervous system, the weather, or some of those slight causes which sometimes paralyze the creative mind, he felt without a combination, he would begin to cry as a child, and was capable of any action, however base and humiliating, to extricate himself from the impending disaster."

The career attributed to the Syrian Fakredeen is simply the career of the English Fakredeen allegorically shadowed out in Syrian incidents. As the Syrian intrigued or formed "combinations" with every hostile party and principle in succession, so the Englishman. The Syrian Fakredeen, as it suited his purpose, called himself Mussulman, Jew, Christian; the English Fakredeen has called himself in succession Radical, Tory, Free-trader, Protectionist. As the Syrian Fakredeen intrigued at the same time with Guizot and Aberdeen, the English Fakredeen made overtures to Cobden and Lord George Bentinck at the same time. As the Syrian Fakredeen cut without hesitation a friend or principle no longer of use, the English Fakredeen has thrown overboard Protection now that it has served his purpose. Even the power of mimicry with which Peel was persecuted and the squirearchy enchanted is made a trait of the Syrian Fakredeen's character: "Fakredeen sketched a character in a sentence, and you knew instantly the individual whom he described without any personal knowledge. Unlike the Orientals in general, his gestures were as vivid as his words. He acted the interviews, he achieved the adventures before you. His voice could take every tone, and his countenance every form. In the midst of all his bursts of plaintive melancholy, sometimes the anguish of a sensibility too exquisite alternating with a devilish mockery and a fatal absence of all self-respect."

It is to the character of Fakredeen that the public must look if they would learn what is the policy of the Fakredeen Ministry. That policy is simply to gain time and "make combinations," which commonplace mortals call "intrigue." To gain time, any promises required will be made; to gain accomplices in "combinations," any principles or intentions will be professed; and, when the time comes, dupes will be sent adrift and promises denied with equal effrontery. "All leaders of all parties secretly believed that Fakredeen was their pupil and their tool. There

was not one of these men, grey though some of them were in years and craft, whom the innocent and ingenuous Fakredeen did not bend at a nose of wax." At least, so Fakredeen flatters himself.

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND.

BERKSHIRE.—Mr. G. H. Vansittart, of Bisham Abbey, is making a canvass of the county as a Protectionist, and supporter of Lord Derby, and hopes to be returned in conjunction with Viscount Barrington and Mr. Robert Palmer, to the exclusion of Mr. Pusey. The latter has issued an address, in which, in reference to Protection, he says:

If such a national concurrence as the Prime Minister speaks of should come to pass, it would not be for me to withhold my assent. Still, I earnestly hope that no elector will give me his vote under an expectation which every day renders less probable. But if no one any longer imagines that the general election will raise the price of wheat, I venture to ask the requisitionists of last year whether it would be quite fair to assail me now, who have spoken the truth on this question. It has also been proposed by members of the new Government setting the name of Protection altogether aside, to assist agriculture by repealing any excess of taxation to which it is liable. The amount of such relief might not be very large, but its principle, at least, would be free from objection. Practically, too, that boon, however small, would fall to the share of the chief sufferer—the tenant farmer. To any well-considered measure of this kind, for settling finally the long-standing dispute between rival interests, I should, of course, give a ready support.

BAWDURY.—Mr. Sandars, the present member for Yarmouth, is a candidate for this borough. He declares himself "a decided supporter of Lord Derby's general policy." Sir T. Winnington is again a candidate.

BLACKBURN.—It is confidently rumoured that Mr. J. Fielden, Esq., of Feniscowles, will not be a candidate at the next election. The present member, therefore [Mr. Pilkington], is expected to be elected without opposition.—*Manchester Examiner*.

BOLTON.—There are four candidates in the field: the Conservative member, Mr. Blair; Mr. Ainsworth, who does not appear to have been acknowledged on either side; Mr. Barnes, of Farnworth, cotton spinner; and Mr. Crook, of Bolton, cotton spinner. With regard to Mr. Barnes, few doubts are entertained, as he is decidedly the popular candidate. A second address has been published by Mr. Ainsworth, in which he declares his readiness to support the ballot. This has given great offence in Conservative quarters, and it is not impossible but that they may plump for their friend Mr. Blair, leaving the Reformers to battle amongst themselves.—*Manchester Examiner*.

BURY.—An attempt has been made to induce one of the candidates to withdraw by a private ballot—the books to be afterwards burnt, so that none of the electors might be compromised. Both committees agreed, and Lord Duncan consented also; but Mr. Frederick Peel declined, and his committee then retracted their engagement. Free drink had been given both to electors and non-electors very liberally, and it was stated at a meeting of temperance people on Wednesday night that an elector, named John Hartley, had died that morning in consequence of injuries sustained by a fall whilst returning in a state of intoxication from one of Mr. Peel's committee houses. Hartley had been a teetotaler, but had relapsed under the excitement of the election and free drink temptations.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Mr. Edward Ball has issued an address accepting the invitation to stand in the Protectionist interest; but it is evident the party are not unanimous in his favour. He says:

Certain objections have been taken to me:—
1. I am not a member of the county aristocracy.
2. I am a Dissenter.
The first objection will be materially weakened when I shall have the high honour to be elected member of Parliament for the county of Cambridge and Isle of Ely, and as I have always been the advocate of, and constantly maintained, the necessity of upholding the aristocracy of this kingdom, believing that when it shall be destroyed the Crown itself will be imperilled, I am induced to hope that the objection to myself will be considerably diminished.

I certainly am a Dissenter, and, by the grace of God, so I shall continue; but I cannot admit that I am therefore disqualified or constitutionally unfit for the honour of a seat in the Legislature of this kingdom. My being a Dissenter was not considered an obstacle when service and labour were to be performed; men of all classes and all denominations associated with me, encouraged me in my efforts, and acknowledged my toil—should they abandon me when my fellow-men are desirous to offer me distinction, and honour me by their approbation? Towards the Church I have always avoided everything offensive and unkind. I recognise the necessity of maintaining the Church of England. I ever have done so, and whatever may be the sentiments of some of the members of that Church towards myself, I will never be a party to endanger its existence or impair its usefulness.

I had hoped sectarian differences were forgotten, and "Protection and Protestantism" the bond of our union and the watchwords of our party.

CHELTENHAM.—The Hon. C. F. Berkeley has acceded to the wishes of the subscribers to the Liberal party requisition, and announced his intention to stand for the borough at the general election. Sir Willoughby Jones is talked of by the Conservatives.

CHRISTCHURCH.—The Hon. Captain Harris (brother of the Foreign Secretary), it is said, will be opposed, in the approaching general election, by W. Tice, Esq., of Sopley-park.—*Poole Herald*. [Mr. Tice is a Dissenter, and is held in great and deserved esteem throughout the county.]

COCKERMOUTH.—Messrs. Aglionby and Horsman have been addressing their constituents. Mr. Aglionby stated that in the course of his canvass he had found that the opinions of a majority of his constituents were in favour of Free-trade and reform.

COLCHESTER.—The Record thinks that "if a gentleman of sound Protestant principles would come forward for Colchester, there is much probability of Lord John Manners being thrown."

DURHAM (NORTH).—Mr. W. B. Beaumont, of Byewell, is mentioned as a second Free-trade candidate with Mr. Shafto. The registration is favourable to the Liberals.

ESSEX (NORTH).—A requisition is in course of signature to H. J. Conyers, Esq., of Copt Hall, Epping, to allow himself to be put in nomination for this division of the county, in opposition to Major Beresford. He would, it is said, have a good prospect of success.

EVERSHAM.—Sir H. Willoughby, the Tory member, is town, but has not, as yet, addressed the electors. It is confidently believed, however, he will again solicit their suffrages. The constituency was completely surprised, on Tuesday, by an address from Lord Marcus Hill, declaring his purpose of retiring from Parliamentary life. Grenville C. L. Berkeley, the sitting member for Cheltenham, comes forward as his successor in the Liberal interest. He has been a consistent supporter of Mr. Hume, and has always voted against church-rates. There seems a fair prospect of returning two Liberal members, and a second candidate, still more advanced, will shortly appear.

EXETER.—The Protectionists are zealously working the constituency in behalf of Sir Fitzroy Kelly; but the Free-traders make sure of Mr. Divett. About sixty electors have pledged themselves not to vote for any candidate who supports the Maynooth Grant. In reply to a communication by the organ of this party, Sir Fitzroy Kelly has said, that he does not think the ends of Parliament in the original grant have been attained; and is, therefore, in favour of inquiry.

GRANTHAM.—Mr. Welby, Mr. Tollemache, and Lord M. W. Graham, are the candidates. "The contest (says the *Stamford Mercury*) was expected to take place on Protectionist principles, but Lord Graham declares against any intention of himself or Lord Derby's Government to reimpose a duty on the importation of foreign corn; in short, he repudiates Protection, and asks for the votes of the electors as a candidate in support of Lord Derby's general policy and the Church. Thus have the agriculturists been treated—their principles renounced and their connexion repudiated, now that they have been made use of by their pretended friends. The contest will, in all probability, be a close one, and the result it would be futile to guess at."

GREENWICH.—The requisition to Mr. Chambers, to allow himself to be again nominated, has been signed by nearly 1,300 electors. Of this number, we understand, above 500 persons voted on the last occasion for Admiral Stewart, when Mr. Chambers obtained 1,244 votes.—*Kentish Mercury*.

GUILDFORD.—Mr. Thurlow has come forward on Conservative principles to contest this borough. He declares, in his address, his determination "to oppose every grant for the endowment of Maynooth."

HAMPSHIRE (SOUTH).—Sir G. Staunton has issued his address as a Free-trader. We are glad to hear (says the *Hants Independent*), that an examination of the parliamentary register gives strong grounds for belief that a Liberal would be returned for the Southern Division in the event of a contest.

HARWICH.—On Saturday Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Solicitor-General, was elected without opposition, and without the slightest excitement, to the seat for this borough, successively filled and vacated (from various causes) during the short space of thirteen months, by Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Thoby Princep, and Mr. Wigram Crawford. Nor is the present learned member's connexion with the borough likely to be of a more enduring character. At best he would only have held on till the end of the session; but while in the act of procuring his return for Harwich, the fatal termination of Lord Rendlesham's illness has created a vacancy for the eastern division of Suffolk; and although in the negotiations which were pending with a view to the next Parliament, Sir Fitzroy's overtures for that seat were not very graciously received, the leaders of the Conservative party have, in this sudden emergency, found him the only man to their hand, and the form of a requisition, and his consent to offer himself as a candidate for East Suffolk, had all been gone through before even the hon. gentleman appeared on the Harwich hustings; so that that borough will probably see another—a fifth—election even during the remainder of the present Parliament.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—It is rumoured that a son of Lord Saye and Sele will be brought forward in conjunction with Mr. Cornwall Lewis as a second candidate in the Free-trade interest. The canvass of Mr. Lewis is proceeding very successfully, and not a doubt is entertained of his re-election; though the contest will certainly be severe.

IRWICH.—A committee has been formed from all sections of the Liberals. Some difficulties have been swept away, and it is hoped in a few days all obstacles will be removed to the return of Mr. Adair, and another as good as he. Mr. Cobbold is without a colleague on the "Blue" side, and if there be no mismanagement on the part of the Liberals he is not likely to need one.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

LAMBETH.—An address expressing unabating confidence in Messrs. D'Eyncourt and W. Williams has received the signatures of upwards of 1,000 of the most influential men in the borough.

LANCASHIRE (SOUTH).—A meeting of the electors of the southern division of Lancashire was held on Tuesday at Manchester, "to consider the steps necessary to be taken for securing the return of a Free-trade representative, to succeed A. Henry, Esq., M.P." Mr. G. Wilson presided, and the

meeting was attended by some of the leading freeholders of the county. Mr. Bazley proposed J. Cheetham, Esq., of Staleybridge; Mr. W. Rathbone, of Liverpool, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Cheetham then addressed the meeting, declaring himself for free-trade, household suffrage, and the ballot, and his principles met with the cordial approbation of the meeting.

LINCOLN.—Sir H. Bulwer declines to come forward. He is not inclined to support the re-imposition of any corn-duty—a declaration which seems to have settled his candidature. H. F. Heneage is a candidate in his place, and seems to have supplanted Mr. M. Merryweather Turner. The latter addressed a public meeting on Wednesday last—announced himself a convert to Protection from Free-trade, and that he would present himself as a future candidate. After the address of Mr. Turner, Mr. Seely delivered one of his stirring speeches. He combated the arguments of Mr. Turner against Free-trade, and concluded by advocating the ballot, observing that it was painful to canvass Lincoln. Mr. Turner replied, and, after three cheers for Free-trade, the meeting broke up. On the part of Col. Sibthorpe and Mr. Seely, an active canvass is still kept up.

LONDON, CITY OF.—A city correspondent sends us the following respecting the representation of the city:—

Sympathizing deeply in the remarks that have at various times appeared in your paper relative to the duty of Dissenters at the coming general election, I have had a growing feeling that a great moral effect would be produced on the country if the metropolis did her part in the approaching struggle, and returned a true Nonconformist and political Reformer, as her protest against that policy (fit only for Medieval times) so palpably to be pursued towards the country through Church and State in its widest sense, by the present Administration. The Nonconformists of London are by no means an insignificant body; and, if united in their demands, are too valuable as electors to be unheeded either by the present members for the city or by those aspiring to that position. If (as I conceive will be the case) the Liberal party should bring forward four candidates, might not the Nonconformists meet prior to that event, choose their man, and put this simple proposition to the Free-traders, "As at present three seats are alone filled by your party, incorporate our choice in your list, as your fourth candidate, and we will support the three sitting members; otherwise, look to your position, for we know we have your fate in our hands, either by abstaining from the poll or adverse votes?" Such a proceeding would bring, I think, to their right bearings the noble lord and his supporters who now represent London, and who, when in office, readily fall into aristocratic arrangements, and treat all popular needs and expressed wishes with practical contempt—but when in opposition are remarkably teachable. I merely throw out this as a suggestion which I think may elicit opinions from my brother electors, and I should be only too glad to see it the germ of effective action—my part in which I would willingly sustain.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—It is generally understood that Sir G. Grey's return for North Northumberland will be unopposed, and that Lord Ossulston will retire to make room for Lord Lovaine. This arrangement is said to be the result of an implied compact, by which Mr. Matthew Bell, the Tory member for South Northumberland, will be unopposed by Mr. Beaumont, of Bywell. Mr. Beaumont is now talked of as a candidate for North Durham.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (SOUTH).—Lord Newark's address appeared on Saturday. He declares his determination to support the Derby ministry.

OLDHAM.—On Monday evening week, Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., addressed an assemblage of about 4,000 persons in the Working-man's hall. A great number of Mr. Fox's opponents were present, and appointed second chairman; but, notwithstanding the consequent confusion, and although labouring under severe indisposition, the hon. member obtained a vote of confidence by a majority of two to one. Mr. Duncraft, one of the present members, is the Conservative, and Mr. John Cobbett the other Liberal candidate.

PORTSMOUTH.—Mr. Sergeant Gaselee appears as a candidate. He is in favour of the ballot, &c.

SHEFFIELD.—Messrs. Parker and Roebuck presented themselves to a large open-air meeting of their constituents, held in Paradise-square, on Thursday. The mayor was sent for to preside. Mr. Parker was very indifferently received, and made a Whiggish speech, feebly excusing his vacillation on the ballot. Mr. Roebuck made a speech in his abrupt, telling style, giving a sharp sentence or two to each of the topics of the day. On the Church question he said:—

My opinion is that the opinions of a man with respect to his religious views are between himself and his Almighty Maker [cheers]. My voice, here and elsewhere, has always been raised in the great cause of civil and religious liberty [cheers]. Some gentlemen below asked what Mr. Parker did about the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Now, had I wanted to court popularity in this town, what should I have done? I should have fallen in with the leading principles and views of that time. But I, as a statesman, was bound to consider how to govern this country, and it so pleased the Catholics to do certain things which I thought not wise certainly, because they gave offence to the great body of their countrymen; yet, having done so, I was bound to inquire whether in reality they had attacked the peace, the comfort, or the rights of their fellow-citizens, and I was bound to say they had not. Until they had, I thought legislation concerning them unwise, and, therefore, I voted against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill [hear]. And what is more, I suspect that the noble lord who proposed that bill is now very sorry for what he has done [laughter]. I am a Protestant to the backbone, and, therefore, as far as civil and religious liberty is concerned, I go with my Protestant friends; but I would give them this caution, not to let their zeal for great principles of liberty outrun their discretion. It sometimes happens that a man being liberal is illiberal in his liberality [laughter]. I am told that I bear a very sharp tongue—that I am an ill-conditioned, ill-tempered fellow [laughter]. I acknowledge that I am a vehement man. I talk a great deal, and it often happens that people who talk a great deal say at times what they do not altogether intend, and may convey impressions not designed. But,

of the great Dissenting bodies, taking them as a whole, I am bound to speak with the greatest possible regard. To them I believe we owe the manifestation and the maintenance of the great principles of civil and religious liberty [hear, hear]—and, though I should have quarrelled with our old Puritan forefathers, and thought they were very often wrong, I should have been a rebel in 1640, for then was laid the great foundation of English liberty. Now, I think I have pretty well told you what my views are.

In reply to a question about the Coppock affair, Mr. Roebuck repeated the version he has already given; adding his permission to Mr. Coppock to give up the letters marked "private," if any one thought proper to apply for them. He did not know what might be in them, and he did not care a single farthing. Mr. Ironside moved a resolution rejecting both candidates. Messrs. Roebuck and Parker were then nominated singly. Mr. Roebuck was approved by a forest of hands for, and only a few against—Mr. Parker rejected by a large majority. Mr. Ironside's resolution was not put.

SHERESBURY.—Mr. Baldock, one of the present members, and a Mr. Heathcote, are in the field upon the Protectionist and high Tory principles, and have commenced an active canvass; they have pledged themselves to oppose the Maynooth Grant. Mr. Slaney, the present Whig member, retires; but Mr. Tomline has started on Free-trade principles.

SOMERSET (EAST).—Mr. F. W. Knatchbull has been pitted against Mr. Pinney, the Free-trade candidate, and it is stated that his friends have subscribed nearly £3,000 towards his expenses.

STAFFORD.—There are now four candidates in the field for Stafford—Mr. Serjeant Allen, Mr. Otway, Mr. Phillips, of the northern, and Mr. J. Cook Evans, of the Oxford circuit. Mr. Evans (who it will be recollect that is a Dissenter) addressed a crowded meeting of the electors on Monday evening. He expressed himself in favour of parliamentary reform and the ballot (if constituents wished it)—"he was not able to say whether he was for the ballot, or against it" (!). He would reform "the Church and the law." On the Maynooth question he expressed himself as follows:—

I am in favour of the repeal of that act [cheers]. You know that act the sum of £27,000 is paid annually from the taxes raised by your industry for the education of Roman Catholic priests [hear, hear]. I trust I am no bigot, and that I am not intolerant of those who differ from me in religious opinions—and I rejoice that in this country every man is allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and if any man is more zealous than another in standing up for the civil and religious rights of the Roman Catholics, I am that man [cheers]. But it is one thing to tolerate a religion, and another thing to endow and support it [hear, hear]. I am willing to stand upon the same footing with my Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, but I am not willing to pay out of the taxes raised by my industry for the subversion of my religious faith ["Hear, hear," and cheers]. And when I advocate the Roman Catholics of this country and of Ireland being reduced to the necessity of educating their own clergy at their own expense, I would have it recollect that I am only proposing that they should do what the members of the Church of England do, what the Wesleyans do, and what Dissenters do for their clergy; and I could never understand on what principle it was that we should pay £27,000 a year out of our taxes, for the training, board, lodging, and education of 520 priests, or students for the priesthood at Maynooth [hear, hear], at the same time that *one stipend is given out of the taxes of the country for the education of the Church, or any class of Dissenters* [hear]. It is just possible some Roman Catholics may say this is persecution. If it is persecution, then I admit I am a persecutor; but if this is equality and toleration, then I am a friend of toleration and equality. If any one charges me with bigotry and intolerance because I am opposed to the Maynooth Endowment Act, all I can say is, that, in my humble judgment, he does not do me justice—in fact, he is a calumniator and a slanderer [cheers].

A nice evasion this of the real question at issue! Subsequently, Mr. Evans said he was of opinion that the bishops of the Church of England received too much money, and he should very much like to see a reduction made in their incomes, and the savings effected in this respect appropriated to the increase of the stipends of the hard-working clergy. He thought by the income of the bishops being lowered they would be more likely to become true followers of the Apostle Paul, and the benefit of the people of the country would be thereby promoted. In his public address, Mr. Evans expresses himself as "decidedly of opinion that our national Protestantism ought to be maintained." What does this mean, if not our "Protestant" Church Establishment?

STAFFORDSHIRE (NORTH).—Mr. Adderley and Mr. Child again stand, and have issued their addresses. They both appear to consider that the question of direct Protection to agriculture is already virtually decided, and that it would be injurious to that most important interest to attempt its revival. They express generally their coincidence in opinion with the new Administration.

STAFFORDSHIRE (SOUTH).—We are pleased to hear that there is every probability of a contest in South Staffordshire against one, if not both, of the present members.—*Birmingham Mercury*.

SUFFOLK (EAST).—The Solicitor-General (Sir Fitzroy Kelly), the new M.P. for Harwich, having been invited to become a candidate for the representation of the Eastern division of Suffolk, in the room of Lord Rendlesham, deceased, is likely to be returned without opposition.

TAVISTOCK.—The Hon. E. S. Russell has announced his retirement at the approaching dissolution. Mr. George Byng has come forward as a candidate in his place, and as he is a friend of Mr. Russell's it is supposed that he will have the support of the Bedford interest. He states in his address, that in the House of Commons for three generations, and for upwards of a century, the electors will find the name of his family undeviatingly and uninterruptedly identified with every measure for the furtherance of civil and religious liberty, and the amelioration of mankind. He expresses himself in favour of the ballot, an extension of the franchise, the abolition of a property qualification and of church-rates, and the admission of Jews into Parliament.

TEWKESBURY.—The return of the two present members (Messrs. J. Martin and H. Brown), is now considered safe. The Tory candidate (Cox) it is expected will stand the poll, though with diminishing chance of success. Party spirit (as ever) runs very high.

TOWER HAMLETS.—A crowded meeting was held on Thursday evening last, at the Woodman Tavern, White-street, Waterloo-town, to hear a discussion between Mr. W. Newton and the other candidates for the representation of the borough, on the question of labour. All the candidates now in the field were invited; but Mr. Ayton alone was present. Mr. Newton propounded his sentiments on the subject, which comprehended the duty of Government to provide employment on the waste lands of the country for all who were willing to work and were unable to obtain employment elsewhere, and the necessity of legislative enactment to settle wages and regulate the hours of labour. Mr. Ayton, in reply, repudiated the idea of Parliamentary interference between employer and employed, and advocated perfect freedom of action for all parties. At the conclusion of the discussion, a resolution pledging those present to use their influence to secure the return of Mr. Newton at the next election, was carried with only four dissentients. Mr. Newton, who was throughout much more favourably received than his opponent, then announced that he was determined to go to the poll. It is rumoured that, taking advantage of the division among the Liberal party, a Conservative candidate will be brought forward. It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, that a meeting of the Nonconformists of the Tower Hamlets is to be held on Friday next, at the British Institution, Cowper-street, to hear addresses from Messrs. Thompson and Ayton "in reference to the ecclesiastical establishments and the great principles of religious liberty."

WARRICK.—Mr. Mellor, Q.C., of the Midland Circuit, Recorder of Warwick, has resigned his office to become a candidate for the representation of that borough in Parliament, in place of Mr. Collins, who retires. Mr. Mellor is a Liberal, and the son of a well-known Dissenter at Leicester.

YARMOUTH (NORFOLK).—Sir C. Napier and W. T. M. Cullagh, Esq., have been well received by the inhabitants of Yarmouth, and have issued their addresses. Amongst other things, Sir Charles says:—

I will vote for the ballot, because I believe it is the only means of protecting the poor voter. I approve of the extension of the suffrage to all rate-payers, and putting county and borough voters on the same footing. I am for shortening the duration of Parliament, and abolishing the property qualification.

I think the small boroughs sending one member to Parliament should be disfranchised, and one member taken from those who have two, and the whole divided between the large towns and the counties that are not properly represented.

I am for correcting all abuses, and reducing the expenditure as low as the safety of the country will admit.

The Tory, Sir E. H. K. Lacon, and the Whig, Mr. Rumbold, have coalesced.

YORK.—On Friday a few friends of Mr. Vincent were convened by word of mouth, but the attendance was large enough to constitute a public meeting. Mr. Vincent said a few words explanatory of his position—that he shrank from a contest; but that his earnest friends had pressed him forward. He expressed his great anxiety for union in the Reform camp, and would do nothing on his part to create disunion. He would accept the verdict of a public meeting of the electors, as proposed by the moderate party, and, if elected, would unite cordially with any other selected Liberal candidate. Mr. Vincent was received in the most flattering manner. The feeling in his favour in the city is very strong, owing to the suspicion, in part, that some of the Whigs have acted unfairly towards him. Mr. Vincent was then invited to address the citizens from a balcony in the market-place, on Wednesday evening next. The Tory candidate offers as a Free-trader! and as all are Free-traders, the old cry, "half a loaf is better than no bread," cannot be raised in York at the next election.

THE ABANDONMENT OF PROTECTION BY CONSERVATIVES.—The *Standard* of Thursday, speaking of the present Government, tells us that "Protection is one of its objects, but it is not its highest object, or its most pressing object." We learn from the *Morning Post* that the Conservative candidate for Liverpool have abandoned Protection; they "leave the question of an imposition of an increased duty on corn to the will of the nation." The Conservative candidate for Dorchester says: "I am opposed to the re-enactment of any duty upon corn." Mr. Bramston says, in a circular addressed to the electors of Essex:—

I am a supporter of the policy of Lord Derby, who has declared that he will not agitate the country for objects which in his judgment are unattainable; while he will introduce measures to mitigate and relieve the pressure under which the agricultural interest is unduly burdened.

At Scarborough, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., has issued an address to the electors, the very men who returned Mr. G. F. Young on high Protectionist principles, in which he says he "is opposed to any duty on corn, whether for Protection or Revenue." At a meeting held at Bridgewater on Monday last, for the especial purpose of hearing the addresses of the Conservative candidates, Mr. Follett and Mr. Mansell, Mr. Follett said:—

He for one would oppose any alteration in the change from the system of Protection which took place six years ago. He believed on that occasion the question was settled for ever, and that a duty on corn could never be renewed. His *for* would never be a party to the re-enactment of such a law.

Mr. Mansell stated that—

He had happened to live a great deal amongst labouring people, and having seen what inestimable advantages the low price of food conferred upon them, he should be the last person to assist in an alteration of the present law.

The Conservative candidate for Wells, Somersetshire, says, on the subject of Free-trade:—

I rejoice that it has so far worked well, in that it has improved the condition of the labouring classes, by rendering the necessities of life more accessible to them—a benefit of which I should be very sorry to deprive them.

Lord Adolphus Vane has addressed the electors of the city of Durham, and avows himself a Conservative, and a supporter of Lord Derby's Administration, but deems it impolitic to re-impose any tax on the importation of corn. These instances, in addition to those to which we referred last week, show the prevailing disposition of the Conservative candidates to adopt Free-trade, and we adduce them for the purpose of warning the tenant farmers to direct their attention to some important attainable object, than which we believe there is none will be fraught with more benefit to them than tenant-right, or, in other words, compensation for unexhausted improvements.—*Mark-lane Express.*

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.—Mr. George Duncan, the present member, has intimated that he will present himself for re-election. He is a Free-trader, and in favour of an extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, the shortening of parliaments, and more equal representation of the people. He is opposed to the Maynooth Grant.

EDINBURGH.—Mr. Gibson Craig has unexpectedly retired from the representation of this city, but no candidate has as yet been fixed upon.

FORFARSHIRE.—The venerable Lord Panmure is not expected to survive the present dangerous attack. In the event of his lordship's decease, and the consequent elevation of Mr. Fox Maule to the peerage, Colonel Lauderdale Maule is spoken of as likely to become a candidate for Forfarshire. The Tories have a candidate ready in Mr. Rait, of Ardniston.

GLASGOW.—Mr. Macgregor has addressed the electors. He concludes as follows:—"Considering the strife and the expenses of a doubtful election, and however painful to my feelings it would be to be no longer your representative—I deem it just to you, and as a common sense decision on my part, not to ask you again to elect me, unless so full a manifestation shall be made by yourselves, that there may be no cause to apprehend a defeat." He strongly recommends his colleague, Mr. Haste.

GREENOCK.—At a meeting of the electors of Greenock, on Thursday, resolutions were passed declaring confidence in Lord Melgund. His lordship was present, and a committee was appointed for conducting his canvass. In reference to the Maynooth Grant, his lordship said:—

I have no intention of voting for the repeal of this grant unless a general review is to be taken at the same time of the whole Church Establishment in Ireland [hear]. If this is to be done, I do not say that I will support the measure; but I will say to you, that I have less wish to maintain the endowment of Maynooth than any of the endowments of Ireland [hear]. Notice has been given lately by Mr. Spooner for an inquiry into the Maynooth endowment, which of course is a hostile motion, and is understood to be intended to lead to a repeal of the grant; and, in consequence of that, a gentleman, who certainly is not a friend to priesthood, has placed another notice upon the book. Mr. Hume has given notice that if Mr. Spooner's motion on Maynooth be carried, he will move the following amendment:—"Also to inquire into the grounds on which large sums are annually voted from the general taxes of the country towards the education and support of other religious sects in Ireland; the amount of these sums so voted; and to ascertain the number of persons belonging to each such sect respectively. Also to inquire into the amount applied in the year 1850, from tithes and public property appropriated by Parliament to the support of the Established Church in Ireland, and how expended; and further, to ascertain the number of persons belonging to that Church." That, I think is fair, and couched in proper terms, and, if moved, I shall support it.

KILMARNOCK BURGHS.—Sir J. Shaw, of London, is spoken of as a Conservative candidate against Mr. Bouverie, but the re-election of the latter is thought tolerably certain.

MONTAUK.—An attempt is being made to get up an opposition to Mr. Hume. The principal causes of alleged dissatisfaction to Mr. Hume are his opposition to the Navigation-laws and support of the grant to Maynooth; and a requisition to Dr. James Burnes, K.H., has been signed by seventy or eighty names. Dr. Burnes declines the honour.

PAISLEY.—Mr. Haly, who has come forward as a candidate for this borough, addressed a crowded meeting of the electors and non-electors on Wednesday last. Bailie Telford occupied the chair. Mr. Haly avowed himself in favour of Free-trade, Household Suffrage, vote by Ballot, and triennial Parliaments. He is recommended to the constituency by Sir J. Walmsley, Mr. Hume, Mr. Cobden, and others. Sir Joshua Walmsley's letter commended Mr. Haly's talents as a writer for the public press, and passed a high eulogium on the contributions he had furnished to the *Daily News* under the well-known *nom de plume* of "Runnymede," as also his letters on "Our Representative System," which appeared first in the *Daily News*, and were continued in the *Times*. A resolution in Mr. Haly's favour was unanimously adopted. With respect to his views on religious subjects, Mr. Haly said:—

He was an Englishman and an adherent to the Church of England; but he knew that the Church of England had very many defects, and he had enjoyed opportunities of engaging himself for some years past in what he was sure they would think laudable efforts to cure many of those defects. He was a Voluntary in principle, and he felt that, on principle, all State endowments were bad; but if a motion were proposed in Parliament to dis-establish the Church of England, he would be supposed to make an amendment for a committee of inquiry into the present relations of Church and State, and that because

that might be the case in Scotland, the people of England

were now ignorant of the subject, the question not having

been raised for many years. He regarded the Maynooth

grant as most objectionable, thought it desirable that it should

not be passed, and if sent to the House of Commons would vote

against it, as he said, upon principle; and

so, because he thought that the peculiar circum-

stances of the case did not justify the Maynooth Grant.

PAARTH.—We are glad to welcome another co-adjutor in the cause of Radical reform and Voluntarism in *The Northern Liberal*, the first number of which appeared at Perth on Saturday last. The new journal advocates the candidature of Mr. Gilpin against that of the Hon. A. Kinnaird. It says:—

It is our lot to be launched upon the world at a time when a general election is impending, and when in our own city we are looking forward to a contest for the representation of two candidates, both of whom affect to belong to the Liberal school of politics. It is so far well that the contest is confined to these two, and that the Conservatives are so convinced of the hopelessness of success for any candidate of their own, that they mean to take up the position of acting as umpires in the dispute, and throwing their weight, at the last hour perhaps, into whatever scale they think proper.

Mr. Gilpin, in an address to the electors, says:—The result of my canvas, so far as it has been ascertained, is most satisfactory and encouraging; and my committee, who are necessarily better acquainted with the constituency than I can be, entertain the most sanguine hopes of a successful termination to our approaching struggle.

IRELAND.

CARLOW (COUNTY).—Arrangements are in progress to start two Liberal and Free-trade candidates against Colonel Bruen and Mr. Bunbury, the present Tory and Protectionist members.

DOWN (COUNTY).—The one of the Northern papers makes it clear that there will be a keen contest for the representation of the county. The admirers of Lord Castlereagh insist that his Lordship and Mr. Sharman Crawford will be proposed as candidates "when the proper time arrives."

DUBLIN (CITY).—An active movement has commenced amongst the Liberals to secure the re-election of Mr. Reynolds, who has declared his determination to contest the representation against the Tory and Protectionist party, who have adopted Mr. Grogan, one of the present members, and Mr. Vance, of Huddersfield, as their candidates.

DUBLIN (COUNTY).—Two Liberal and Free-trade candidates, the Hon. T. Preston and Mr. O'Neill Seagrave, are to oppose the present Tory and Protectionist members, Colonel Taylor and Mr. J. H. Hamilton.

MONAGHAN (COUNTY).—The Tenant-league, with the support of some Presbyterian and Roman Catholic clergymen, are preparing to oppose the present members, unless they consent to vote for the Landlord and Tenant Bill of Mr. Sharman Crawford. A Mr. Montgomery has been selected as their candidate.

SLIGO (COUNTY).—Mr. J. Ball, one of the Irish Poor-law Commissioners, is to be one of the Liberal candidates for the county of Sligo. It is likely there will be a formidable contest in this county, with the view of ousting the present Tory and Protectionist members.

WATERFORD.—There are no less than six candidates spoken of for the city of Waterford—namely, Alderman John F. Maguire, Mr. Keogh, M.P. (Brigade), Mr. Reynolds, M.P. (ditto), Mr. Frederick Lucas, Mr. Malcomson, and Colonel Snow.

THE NEW MILITIA BILL.—The Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the militia in England has been printed by order of the House of Commons. There are thirty-two sections in the bill, which is to be discussed after the Easter recess. It is declared to be expedient, "for better fulfilling the purposes of the institution of the militia with as little disturbance as may be to the ordinary occupations of the people, that the laws for raising and regulating the militia should be amended." The Secretary of State may make regulations as to the qualification and appointment of officers. The number of militia to be raised is 80,000, of which 50,000 are to be raised in the present, and 30,000 in next year. Orders in Council are to be made with respect to *quotas* of counties and other matters connected therewith. The militia is to be raised by voluntary enlistment. The bounty is not to exceed £6, and no periodical payment or allowance is to exceed after the rate of 2s. 6d. per month during the term of service for which the volunteer shall be enrolled. All volunteers are to be sworn and enrolled, and where the men cannot be raised, her Majesty in Council may order a ballot. Persons above thirty-five years are not to be liable to the ballot. There are provisions empowering her Majesty to order regiments to be formed and officered, and how the men are to be exercised. In case of invasion or imminent danger thereof, her Majesty may raise the militia to 120,000 men. When an additional number of men is raised, her Majesty is to issue a proclamation for the meeting of Parliament within fourteen days. The militia of the city of London is to be raised under the 1st Geo. IV. c. 100. The bounties stated are to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

MEETING OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The London Society for the Adult Deaf and Dumb has collected a congregation of about 100 persons of both sexes, unable either to speak or hear; and every Sunday there are two services at the chapel of the Scottish Hospital, Fetter-lane. On Wednesday evening the society assembled its unfortunate *protégés* at a tea-party and public meeting in the school-room under Bloomsbury Chapel. There were many females present, and several children—one or two in long clothes; but, beyond the clatter of the cups and saucers, not a sound was heard—yet it was evident there was no lack of conversation.

NEANDER'S LIBRARY.—The library of the late eminent Dr. Augustus Neander, celebrated throughout Germany for its completeness in theological works, has just been purchased on behalf of the senate of the University of Rochester, in the state of New York.

RETENTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presided over a meeting held at the Mansion-house, consisting of the members of committees, and others belonging to the City and metropolitan sections, to consider the question, "whether it was desirable or undesirable to retain the building in Hyde-park, known as the Crystal Palace." After Mr. Henry Maudsley, Mr. Grace, Alderman Wire, and Mr. Oliveire had spoken, Mr. Barber said he objected to the retention of the building, on the ground that it was not likely to be of any benefit to the public at large [oh]. He considered its retention would be injurious to the interests of the mercantile community, and he hoped that the French would take it as a proof of English industry and talent, which they could not themselves produce ["hear," and "no"]. He proposed, as an amendment, that, inasmuch as no means had been suggested to raise the means for defraying the expenses for keeping the Crystal Palace in repair, &c., it was impolitic to interfere with the proposition for taking it down.—Mr. Phillips seconded the amendment. Mr. Moffatt, M.P., said he hoped the public mind would be clearly expressed on this matter to the House of Commons, as the question would be debated in that house on the 19th of the present month, and upon that decision, perhaps, the fate of the Crystal Palace might, and most possibly would, hang. Several other gentlemen, including Mr. E. Smith, Mr. Redpath, and Mr. Locke, spoke, after which the amendment was put, and eight hands only being held up for it, the motion was carried amidst loud cheering.—Captain Wilson then moved, and Mr. Taylor seconded, the proposition, that steps be taken forthwith for the purpose of holding public meetings in the City of London and elsewhere. This was carried unanimously.

Another promenade concert was got up on Saturday; but the Woods and Forests having refused to permit the introduction of military bands, the musical entertainment was confined to Mr. Best's performance on the great organ. In the early part of the day there were comparatively few visitors; but towards three o'clock they began to come in much more rapidly, and by four o'clock there were many thousands. We observe, however, that the bands are advertised to attend next Saturday.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Marylebone will be held on Friday, and a public City meeting on Monday next.

The following holds out a prospect of retaining the building in England, should the Government ultimately insist on its removal from Hyde-park.

29, Abingdon-street, April 8, 1852.

DEAR SIRS.—Referring to the conversation which took place between Sir Charles Fox and myself this afternoon relative to the removal of the Crystal Palace, I have to inform you that, in the event of her Majesty's Government declining to purchase on the terms specified—namely, £70,000, I shall be prepared to sign a contract for the purchase of the building at that sum. The intention of my employers is to convert it into a winter garden and a place of general recreation and instruction for the public. In the event of your accepting my offer your solicitors may forward the draft contract to the solicitors of my employers, Messrs. Johnstone, Farquhar, and Leech, of Moorgate-street.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

Messrs. Fox, Henderson and Co., Spring-gardens. The committee and the contractors desire that it should be known that the sums taken at the door since the close of the Exhibition, have been paid into a separate account; and that the present expense of keeping open the building is some £30 per week.

BURNING OF A SEED WAREHOUSE.—On Tuesday morning, at a few minutes before one o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive premises of Mr. Muggridge, corn factor and seed merchant, 85, Tottenham-court-road. The flames originated in the warehouses at the rear of the front house, and which extended the entire length of not fewer than eight of the large houses in the main road. Being of corresponding height, and each floor being filled with stock of a costly description, including corn, seeds, and provender, the latter proved such a powerful auxiliary to the fire that in less than five minutes after it was first discovered flames in huge sheets shot through the roof some twenty or thirty feet above the surrounding houses. A copious stream of water was quickly procured from the fire mains in the district, from which every engine present was set to work; but the fire was far from being entirely extinguished at half-past two o'clock, although the firemen had succeeded in so surrounding the various points of the blazing pile as to allay all apprehension of any further extension of mischief. The building in which this disaster commenced cost upwards of £1,000, and the stock consumed amounts to some thousand pounds more. Fortunately the owner is insured in the Phoenix office. The horses were all saved, but a number of goats and fowls perished in the flames.

DEATH OF LORD RENDLESHAM.—This nobleman died on the 6th inst., at Rendlesham Hall, county of Suffolk, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. The deceased peer was born on the 7th of January, 1798. The first peer was son of Peter Thellusson, Esq., who acquired a large fortune as a merchant in London.

A MANSION RUINED BY ITS KITCHEN CHIMNEY.—Shrivenham House, Wilts, the property of Viscount Barrington, has been completely destroyed by a fire, which appears to have originated in the kitchen chimney. The building burst into flames when the doors were opened in the morning. Part of the contents was saved.



THE "GREAT GLOBE" CIRCUMNAVIGATED.

ALL London is familiar with the rotund brick edifice which now covers the long-proverbial desolateness of Leicester-square. Many are also aware that beneath that dome is a model of the earth, so large or otherwise wonderful as to attract scholars and sight-seers. But comparatively few, however, of the multitudes whose attendance upon an "exhibition" may be as distinctly calculated upon as their contribution to a given tax, have yet, we believe, visited Mr. Wyld's extraordinary creation; and we are persuaded that were its nature more generally understood by the intelligent public, it would vie in popularity with any institution of the metropolis.

The announcement of a separate model map of the arctic regions, showing the probable position of Sir John Franklin, was our special attraction to the Great Globe a few days since; but, as we have not hitherto done so, we may as well describe the appearance of the entire structure, and the experience of the circumnavigator. The dome visible from without is the upper half of an immense concave, painted and moulded to represent the surface of our earth. One expects that the entire extent will be visible at once; and therefore, on entering by a low narrow door, and seeing only a platform and staircase, inviting ascent, while a painted representation of water, with a little bit of land, comes down to the floor, one feels rather disappointed. The disappointment, however, is unreasonable. The scaffolding that obstructs a simultaneous view of the whole is essential to the survey of every part; and it does not exclude broad, deep, and striking glimpses. Surprise is also felt that the mountains do not stand out more prominently; but this feeling gives way in a moment to reflection, and to the information of the exhibitor, that whereas the surface is on a scale of ten miles to an inch, the elevations are on a scale of five miles to the inch. We at once recollect to have learned at school that the irregularities of the earth's surface are as nothing to the indentations on the rind of an orange; and we are thankful that Mr. Wyld has even deviated from his scale to help our perception, and tipped snow-capped, golden, and fiery mountains, with white, red, and spangles, further to assist us in detecting on the monster map around us, Chimborazo, Etna, and the new-born celebrity, Mount Alexander.

Next, perhaps, to the vast expanse of the Pacific, the observer is struck by the large proportion of unexplored land presented to his gaze. Such observations as these he may make in ascending to the North Pole. There he will meet the exhibitor, preparing to conduct a party through every zone; and just explaining the mysteries of the gulf stream, or reciting the efforts of arctic explorers. This gentleman will be found a most desirable fellow-traveller. To a learned exposition of physical geography, he adds accurate and apposite political information, and enlivens the whole with such tales as travellers love to tell—wonderful if true, and at any rate amusing. In the corridor and rooms at the west of the building, the visitor will find the separate arctic model, the "blocks" from which the Globe itself was constructed (the preservation of which, by the way, will make similar creations comparatively cheap), and innumerable specimens of the ingenious and instructive products of Mr. Wyld's manufactory. Two hours thus spent in Leicester-square are felt to be too short for a final visit.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ANTI-MILITIA AGITATION.

The friends of peace and reform have fairly taken action in all the principal cities and towns throughout the country with the most gratifying success.

BRADFORD.—A capital meeting has been held in this large manufacturing town, where the greatest abhorrence is expressed to the proposed increase of our military forces. Mr. Stokes attended as a deputation from the Peace Congress Committee. Another meeting is contemplated.

CHATHAM.—An excellent meeting has been held in this stronghold of the war party. The resolutions were passed without a single dissentient voice. The chair was taken by Mr. Young, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. Henry Richard, of London, P. Thomson, M.A., J. Russell, T. Jones, and Messrs. F. Wheeler and Everest.

COVENTRY.—A crowded meeting has been held here, we believe, in the Town Hall. A. O'Neill, Esq., and other gentlemen, addressed the assembled multitude, and their speeches were received with great applause. The result was most gratifying.

GLoucester.—Several meetings have been held in this city and its neighbourhood, which have been in the highest degree satisfactory. The friends of peace here have done their duty well.

LEEDS.—A second great meeting has been held in this place. The Court-house was full to overflowing, and the remarks of the speaker elicited the heartiest enthusiasm. The mayor occupied the chair, and speeches were delivered by Sir George Goodman, Edward Baines, Esq., and Darnton Lupton, Esq., one of the magistrates of the borough. Our correspondent says, "Leeds is doing its duty.

and the general feeling seems to be now decided against the Militia Bill."

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—A large gathering assembled here. The chair was taken by J. Asbury, Esq., and the speakers were A. O'Neill, Esq., a deputation from Birmingham; the Rev. W. Barker, of Burslem; and J. Allen, Esq., of Stoke. The utmost unanimity prevailed. A petition to Parliament, signed by seven hundred persons, has been got up.

SUFFOLK.—Meetings have been held at Ipswich, Woodbridge, Leiston, and Bury. Thousands of tracts have been distributed by the friends of peace in the locality, and the whole county is in arms against any proposal to enrol the militia.

UXBRIDGE.—An important gathering was held in this town; — Smith, Esq., banker, in the chair. The Rev. Henry Richard, of London, addressed the meeting at considerable length.

Numerous meetings have been held in the Potties, and in other parts of the country, particulars of which have not yet reached us. On the whole, we consider that the progress that is being made in this agitation to be highly satisfactory and encouraging.

MURDERS AND SUICIDES.

On Saturday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Kennington-road, a most frightful murder was committed by a young man upon his mother, a respectably-connected widow, named Elizabeth Wheeler, about 44 years of age. The young man was insane. He had been at Bahia, and on his return was confined in a lunatic asylum. His mother was a beautiful woman, and stood 5ft. 10in. or 5ft. 11in. high. She was always very kind to him; but when he was very bad, she had threatened to put him away, which seems to have greatly excited him. He was in the habit of muttering to himself, and going about with a flat-iron in his hand. With this instrument he seems to have struck his unfortunate mother, as she was taking a saucepan from the fire, and then to have severed her head from the body with a carving-knife and hatchet! One of the lodgers, alarmed by the scuffle, went up to the room, but he closed the door in her face. He had placed a pillow between himself and the body, so that not a drop of blood had stained him, and he had carefully washed his hands. He then went out, and on the woman again going upstairs, she beheld the head on the table, yet quivering. The maniac was easily overtaken and captured. Before the magistrate he was sorrowful, but collected, and earnestly disclaimed "bravado."

Three corpses, those of a man and two youths, have been discovered in a tide-pond at Putney; and there is no doubt they were those of a father and two sons, the result of a double murder and a suicide. The pond is a piece of water near the High Bridge, and when the river-tide has entered it the water is twelve feet deep. Two bargemen discovered the bodies on Friday morning. The two youths were tied together by cord, and the arms and legs of the father were bound by willow withs. A waterman recognised the man as a person he met walking on the towing-path on Thursday evening, and he had met the youths following him at some distance behind. The elder, about eleven years old, was carrying the younger, about seven years old, and he said his father was on before him. It seems that the father had inquired at more than one place to get beds for himself and children on Thursday night. In the evening the police found out that the man was a master basket-maker of Barking in Essex; that he had left home intending to kill his boys and commit suicide, because of the evil temper of the step-mother of the children.

A similar crime, with more horrible attendants, has been committed near Lynn, Norfolk. At Castle Rising, four miles from the town, lived a man named John Daws, head gardener to W. Ayre, Esq. He had been for some time upon bad terms with his wife—a fine-looking woman, about forty years of age—and had been heard to threaten to take her life. On Saturday night he was drinking with some of his companions at the Black Horse, which he quitted in a state of partial intoxication, although not in that state commonly termed drunk. No more was seen of him until Sunday morning, when a person passing near the Mills saw a body lying in the river upon which they stand, in a completely lifeless state. The body being taken from the water proved to be that of Daws, the throat cut, and large spots of blood near the spot. These spots, it was soon perceived, led to the door of his cottage, showing that Daws had cut his throat within doors, and no suspicion was then entertained that any other life had been sacrificed. Upon entering the cottage, however, the parties who had taken the body from the river were horrified at finding the bed occupied by Mrs. Daws and her child covered with blood, and the throat of each cut in such a manner as must have caused instantaneous death.

On Saturday an inquest was held before P. F. Curry, Esq., coroner for Liverpool, on the body of Thomas Conway, who had been stabbed by a man named John Dowd, on the previous Sunday, and died on Wednesday. The deceased and Dowd had been engaged in a quarrel, and at length a fight, in the midst of which Dowd was seen to draw a clasp-knife from his pocket. One of the spectators warned the deceased that his antagonist had an open knife ready, and Conway then said he would fight no longer, and walked away. Dowd, however, followed him, and stabbed the deceased in the stomach. Verdict—"Wilful murder against John Dowd," who was committed.

ITEMS OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE.

There was a remarkable trial at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday last. Some time since, Thomas Robert Mellish and James Douglas were convicted of forging a receipt, to defraud their employer, Mr. Thompson. Mellish managed a glass-silvering business for Mr. Thompson; Douglas was a clerk appointed by Mellish. There was no doubt that many workmen's receipts had had the figures altered, whereby Mr. Thompson was defrauded of the difference, as the larger amount was charged in the books. At the trial, the jury thought both prisoners had been engaged in the crime. After sentence of transportation had been passed, Douglas told the Ordinary of Newgate that Mellish was innocent, and he alone guilty. Representations were made to the Home Office, and a trial on another indictment was thought advisable. On Wednesday this trial came on. Douglas pleaded guilty to the case of forgery, and was examined as a witness; and stated that he was the culprit, while Mellish had not at all participated in or known of his frauds. On the other hand, cross-examination, and witnesses for the prosecution, cast some suspicion on this testimony. Mellish seems to have been a good friend to Douglas; he had known him fourteen years. The jury consulted for half an hour, and then gave a verdict of "Not Guilty;" the foreman adding, that they gave the prisoner "the benefit of a very great doubt." It is therefore probable that the first sentence will be carried out.

After lying in gaol for four months, Mr. Crosby, the solicitor, of Bristol, and Miss Lewis, have been tried for the murder of their infant child at Bath. The particulars of the case created much excitement when first disclosed. The prisoners went to Bath as "Mr. and Mrs. Slatier," and took lodgings at Mr. Searle's, a druggist; a few weeks after the child was born, and was left at nurse with Mrs. Searle; on several occasions after the mother or both parents had visited the infant it became ill, and, until the last fatal illness, it always recovered while they were absent—the symptoms were those of poisoning; and at length suspicion was excited, and the prisoners were arrested. The testimony of Mr. Herapath, the analytical chemist, and of the medical man who attended the infant, proved that it had died of poisoning by arsenic. But there was no evidence tracing the possession of arsenic home to the prisoners. An attempt was made to elicit, by cross-examination of more than three hours in duration, that Mr. Searle was very careless with the arsenic he had in his shop—of course with the intention to imply that some might, by mischance, have got into the food or medicine of the infant: but the attempt was not successful. For the defence, the general insufficiency of the evidence to make out the case was urged; and the strong affection for the infant shown by the female prisoner. It was shown that the prisoner had also alive an older illegitimate child. The jury acquitted both prisoners.

At the same assizes (Taunton) on Tuesday and Wednesday, William Sparrow, William Maggs, and Robert Hurd, were tried for the murder of Sarah Watts, on the 24th of September. Sarah Watts was the daughter, about fourteen years old, of John Watts and Leah Watts, who occupy a small farm at a place about two miles from Frome. The poor girl seems to have been stunned, and then violated and murdered; and the house was robbed. The evidence against the prisoners consisted of a remarkable declaration made by one of themselves, its confirmation by another of them, and some circumstantial proofs of a strong nature. Sparrow, on the Monday after the crime, had spoken of having seen the body on "the day after the murder," and described its position on the floor—whereas the body had been removed on the day of the murder. He had stated some additional facts as to the mode in which the murder was done, which were not then known to the country police, but which were afterwards discovered by a London detective. There was also on Sparrow's hand a wound such as would have made a similar stain to one found on the wall near where the murder was done; and a handkerchief left by the murderer is believed to have been his. The prisoner Maggs declared that Sparrow did the murder, because he found the girl knew him. Mr. Justice Erle, however, summed up for acquittals, and the Jury found verdicts of "Not guilty." When the verdicts were given, the prisoner Hurd said, "My lord, we are all innocent: Providence has done this." Maggs said, "I declare to God we are innocent." Sparrow said, "We were not within a mile of the spot: God has done it." Hurd again said, "My lord, it will all be found out within a month: let me speak to Mr. Smith (the detective officer)." They all then said, "Let us see Mr. Smith."

Two more of the nine wretches who so shamefully abused a poor Irishwoman in Dean Forest have been brought to justice. Five were convicted last year, and transported for life; and at the present Gloucester Assizes the woman identified other two, who were convicted, and sentenced to be transported for life. After conviction the elder prisoner said, "My lord, I am sorry to say I am guilty, and that I deserve to suffer for it; but as for this lad here, he is entirely innocent."

COPYING OIL PAINTINGS.—A M. and Madame Gaillard announce to the Berlin public a discovery which will enable the most raw and unskillful to rival Rubens, Titian, Raffaelle, or Vandyke. The art is designated by the euphonious title of "Papurography," that is, the art of copying a picture in oils, as good as the original, in six lessons.

LITERATURE.

Letters from Italy and Vienna. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. London: George Bell, Fleet-street.

IT may be supposed that ground so often traversed, and scenes so familiar, afford little or nothing that is interesting or novel for another traveller's report. We can give an earnest assurance that such a hasty judgment applied to this book is unjust and entirely incorrect. The author has thorough individuality, and much thoughtfulness and refinement. He sees with his own eyes, and not through the highly-coloured media of conventional admirations: he thinks his own thought, and not according to prescription and authority. So these letters have more freshness of interest than most books of European travel—derived rather from the quiet originality and good sense of the writer, than from place and circumstance of which he has written.

One letter only is written from Vienna; the rest from various places in Italy, principally from Rome. In delineation of scenes and people, there is no fine writing or elaborate picture-making; and in incident there is no adventure or story-telling. But there is abundance of natural description, of tasteful criticism, and of just observation; all pervaded by a delicate sentiment and genial spirit, which render the book very pleasing. The author's manner is easy and self-possessed; subdued, but not deficient in strength. To his views of the religion of Italy we cannot always assent; but in his slight discussion of matters social and political, his feeling is, on the whole, exceedingly liberal.

The following extract is not at all above the level of the book, but will give a just idea of both its matter and style:—

"The external beauty and interest of Venice lie in the prospects from the lagoons and Canale Grande, and in the Piazza San Marco and its immediate vicinity. From the top of the Campanile you have a bird's-eye view of the palace-crowded island with its attendant satellites,—the broad Adriatic to the east, the range of inland Alps to the west, and a single line of rail, straight as a rod, attaching Venice across the lagoon like a pendulum to the mainland. As soon as you leave the Grand Canal, that writhes like a snake through the heart of the city, reflecting its princely palaces in picturesque variety, you have the choice of two modes of progression; you may thread, in a black gondola, a network of narrow and dingy channels, between lofty mansions, whose walls are always dank and mould-spotted, and under innumerable bridges, that join house to house and gangway to gangway; or you may plunge on foot into an entanglement of labyrinthine alleys, just wide enough for a tall man to stretch his arms in; which have never felt the sun, nor seen more than a narrow ribbon of blue sky overhead. You lose your way inevitably; and, after making as many turns as a statesman in distress, emerge unexpectedly upon a small open plot called a *Campo*, and then plunge again into the thick of the city, and take your chance of turning up somewhere. The streets *proper* are all aqueous, and the gondola is at once the carriage, cab, omnibus, and cart. An old family coach would be as unwieldy here as an elephant; and the coachman might ferry it all round the inner city, without finding a street large enough to get in at. The Palais Royal, or whatever its name is, at Paris, will give you some idea of the bustle and promenading of the Piazza San Marco, surrounded in like manner with shops and cafés,—but none of its mosaic pavement, its air of Eastern splendour, and the five domes and minarets of its rich and elegant Basilica. The impression which it produces can hardly be exaggerated; its associations of power, of pomp, of pleasure, of decay; its triumphs and disasters, its glories and its villanies, mingle in strange confusion in the memory, and find, each, some memorial in its present condition. The pillars of the Doge's Palace are sunk knee-deep in the sand, and inch by inch sinking: nor is there much in Venice that seems to hold connexion with the present and the future. It is not in full progress like Trieste, and it is doubtful if even the railroad will put young blood into its old veins. It lives upon the glory of the past; like a race worn out in personal qualifications, that is proud of the palaces of its ancestors.

"The railroad that leads from Venice to dull Padua, after striking across the lagoon to the main land, is received by a plain as level as the Adriatic, closely set with pollards festooned with vines. At this bleak season of the year they stretch out their bare, withered arms to each other across the whole country, and look as if the giants of old time had been suddenly arrested as they were leading a vintage dance to Pan, and their dry skeletons remain, still clasping each other's hand. A day is well spent in Padua in seeing at least its three great sights. I do not speak of the tomb of its founder, the venerable ANTENOR; nor of the bones of LIVY, who offended Pollio by that which has made him dear to the Paduans, his patriotic *Patavinitas*: but the trio of sights to which I refer, are Giotto's frescoed Chapel, the Church of Saint Antonio, and the Sala, or Hall of Justice. One is hurried through these places by impatient guides and the jingling of verger's keys; and sooth to say, the pictures so hastily formed in the mind by sweeping a rapid glance over walls of imagery, become speedily confused, and leave only the recollection of the enjoyment without the power of distinctly recalling that which occasioned it. But there is one Virgin and Child of Giotto's which I cannot forget. It stands just behind the altar, almost level to the horizontal view. The two faces are somewhat nestling together, cheek to cheek, and the Virgin bears that calm expression of unearthly loveliness that looks into one's soul."

At the close of the volume is a sonnet which displays considerable poetic ability; and which we here extract, as it very fairly represents the intellect and tone of the book.

"TO ITALY.
My spirit lingers yet among thy tombs,
Hope-widowed Italy! For to mine eyes
Thy cities are as crowded cemeteries
Of great men's graves; wherein the myrtle blooms
And Fame with lamps of fire their vault illumines.
Thou art the dead, not they! Beneath the skies
Thou liest death-still as Pompeii lies,
While high above the dark Volcano glooms.
Oh! that some Scipio from his sarcophagus
Rising in strength unto his country's needs
Might yet ennoble an ignoble throng,
And breathing on faint hearts his ancient rage,
Make them once more, in unambiguous deeds,
The stern and stalwart children of the strong!"

Charity and its Fruits: or, Christian Love as manifested in the Heart and Life. By JONATHAN EDWARDS, President of the College of New Jersey. Edited from the Original MSS., with an Introduction, by the Rev. TRYON EDWARDS, D.D. London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

It was known to us, from the memoir prefixed to the latest American edition of the works of President Edwards, that he had left numerous volumes of manuscripts, in which sermons, and other efforts deemed by him worthy of preservation, were arranged; forming a collection of miscellaneous pieces upwards of 1,400 in number. We scarcely expected, however, at this late day, to receive from those treasures a volume so complete and valuable as that now before us. Its history, as told by Dr. Tryon Edwards, in his brief introduction, is as follows:—The lectures it contains were delivered by Mr. Edwards in 1738 to the people of his charge in Northampton, Massachusetts;—they were written out in full, and apparently designed for publication;—after his death, they were selected for that purpose by Dr. Hopkins and Dr. Bellamy, but an interruption occurred in their preparation for the press, and the labour was not again resumed. Some three years ago, the entire collection of manuscripts already referred to, was committed to the present editor, as sole trustee, by all the surviving grandchildren of the late President. He has now fulfilled the intention of the eminent divines by whom the transcription of this work was begun, and has, for the first time, placed this series of discourses before the public.

It would be an absurd assumption merely to praise and recommend any production of the greatest of American theologians; and an essay on the merits of Edwards, as a thinker and writer, would be neither suitable nor possible in the columns of a newspaper. The writings of this eminent metaphysician and divine have that universal celebrity, which will ensure an earnest and grateful reception for any of his posthumous works. This volume has sixteen lectures on the thirteenth chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians. It has all the characteristic qualities of the great author;—plain, direct, and full of strength; arranged with precision, and developed with perfect clearness; admirably combining cogent appeals to conscience and the passions with solid reasoning and profound instruction; richly scriptural, and disclosing intimate knowledge of the human heart. It resembles the previously published sermons, more than the larger works of the author; but has, also, some features which very rarely—or scarcely at all—appear in any of his well-known productions; we mean, especially, the presence of sentiment and of occasional touches of imagination. Here is a slight specimen—when speaking of Heaven as a world of perfect love:—

"What a calm is this! How sweet, and holy, and joyous! What a haven of rest to enter, after having passed through the storms and tempests of this world, in which pride, and selfishness, and envy, and malice, and scorn, and contempt, and contention, and vice, are as waves of a restless ocean, always rolling, and often dashed about in violence and fury! Here is joy unspeakable and full of glory—joy that is humble, holy, enrapturing, and divine in its perfection! Love is always a sweet principle; and especially divine love. This, even on earth, is a spring of sweetness; but in heaven it shall become a stream, a river, an ocean! All shall stand about the God of glory, who is the great fountain of love, opening, as it were, their very souls to be filled with those effusions of love that are poured forth from his fulness—just as the flowers on the earth, in the bright and joyous days of spring, open their bosoms to the sun, to be filled with his light and warmth, and to flourish in beauty and fragrance under his cheering rays. Every saint in heaven is as a flower in that garden of God, and holy love is the fragrance and sweet odour that they all send forth, and with which they fill the bowers of that paradise above."

Our conviction is, that this volume, as a whole, has an interest and worth little inferior to the other practical writings of Jonathan Edwards, that are generally held in high repute. It cannot add to his eminence, or increase the respect with which he is regarded by Christian theologians; but it will deepen the sense of obligation and warmth of feeling with which his name is cherished amongst pious readers innumerable, who owe to his more popular works much religious enlightenment and spiritual improvement.

It is a fact worth a mention that the writings of Edwards, if all published, would exceed in bulk the twenty octavos of Dr. Goodwin, the twenty-

eight of Dr. Owen, and, perhaps, even the sixty closely-printed volumes of Baxter! He studied pen in hand, took his note-books with him in his daily rides, and even rose at midnight to secure the passing thought. He wrote *too much*—but who, of his century, more admirably and profoundly?

A Dictionary of the French and English Languages. In Two Parts: 1. French—English; 2. English—French. For the Use of Schools, and for General Reference. By GABRIEL SURENNE, F.A.S.E. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

MR. SURENNE's larger Dictionary has become extensively known and appreciated; and the abridgment now presented to the public at a low price, deserves also an entire success. It contains all words not obsolete or merely technical; and the definitions are plentiful and satisfying. Especial attention has been given to new words, and usages of words, as also to peculiar idiomatic expressions. It is thoroughly up to the mark as a school lexicton, and is sufficient for all ordinary use by a student or traveller.

Health and Wealth: How to get, preserve, and enjoy them; or, Physical and Industrial Training for the People. By JOSEPH BENTLEY. London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

UNDER this title two works are included, both of which have already passed through several large editions;—they are, "Health made Easy," and "Lessons on Wealth." Mr. Bentley is too well known, and his labours too highly estimated, for it to be necessary for us here to speak his praises. This work will be useful to all readers, and especially demands the attention of working men. No better publication on the great subject of physical and industrial training could be put into their hands. It has been adopted as a text-book at the "People's Self-training College," Vincent-square, Westminster, for which Mr. Bentley has laboured so earnestly and well.

The Beauties of the Bible: An Argument for Inspiration. In Ten Lectures. By WILLIAM LEASK. London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.

EIGHT of the Lectures contained in this volume were delivered during the months of November and December in last year, at a public Hall in Kennington, to audiences consisting not only of Christians of different denominations, but, also, of persons who would have refused to hear such discourses in a place of Christian worship. The attention with which they were heard, coupled with the fact that a resolution of the assembly requested their publication, has induced the author to prepare this volume for the press; and he has added two lectures not included in the original course. The design with which this labour was at first undertaken requires to be stated, and a few sentences from the Preface will convey that information, and, to some extent, explain the character of the work.

"Impressed with the unquestionable spread, on the one hand, of what he cannot but consider a system of secular tyranny and anti-Christian error, whose head quarters, in England, lie very near the scene of his pastoral labours; and, on the other, with the evident favour shown by an increasing number of the people to infidel literature and infidel teachers; the thought occurred to the author that, under the Divine blessing, some good might be accomplished if the literary attractions of the Sacred Volume, interwoven with the internal argument for its inspiration, were presented in a somewhat new and popular form."

The book is true to its title—it presents to the reader "the beauties of the Bible;" but it is also something more—it is a sketch of the general contents and principal characteristics of the sacred book. The topics are, the Structure, Poetry, Dreams, Biography, Morality, Parables, Predictions, Miracles, Design, and Destiny, of the Bible. The Lectures are beautifully written, and are specially marked by a fine feeling of the subject, and thoughtful earnestness in its treatment. They are descriptive and popular, rather than critical and elucidatory:—indeed, we almost think they might have been more of the latter without loss to their acceptability and success. With the author's views we generally are in agreement; and often admire his elevated and consistent thoughts, and his clear and finished expression of them. But from the doctrine of the sixth lecture—that the Parables of Christ teach his personal pre-millennial return to the earth—we so entirely and emphatically dissent, that we cannot neglect to record our disagreement, although the question cannot be argued in these columns: at the same time remarking, that the author has stated his views in a perfectly unexceptionable manner and with great ability.

The volume is one which will be extensively read with advantage and delight: to many it will come with something of novelty—so little has been done effectually to popularize the studies which it introduces. Its perusal will, we hope, awaken or deepen, in the minds of not a few, both a literary and a religious interest in the sacred writings.

Sketches of English Literature, from the Fourteenth to the Present Century. By CLARA LUCAS BALFOUR, Author of "Moral Heroism," &c. London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

HERE is a thoroughly genuine little book, having many excellences, and of great worth. Many a reader

—especially if a young and ardent one—pushing into the highways and byways of literature, will lay it down with a blessing:—had it fallen into our hands years ago, when we first occupied the hours of a rather extensive leisure in a desultory and confused use of the ill-assorted stores of an old-fashioned library, we had enjoyed delight then untasted and unconceived, and had been delivered from an ignorance that later labours often only painfully and wearisomely could remove.

Mrs. Balfour has traced “the stream of English literature” from its rise, at the revival of letters in Europe, to the present time. In her own words, she guides her reader “to its deep still waters, and its green and flowery banks;” pointing out to them whatever is of special interest, and what, but for such a friendly indicator, might have been passed by unnoticed. Her sketches are clear, simple, and graceful; the product of sincere study and good taste. They combine the solid advantage of a comprehensive and distinct view of the progress of mind and course of literature, in our own country, with the charms of a genial and delicate criticism and a happy choice of illustrative extracts. The justness of view and appreciative feeling which mark the volume, are worthy of much praise; and the strong sense of the remarks on “reading,” and on the present aspects of literature, gives a practical and improving direction to an interesting and intelligent historic sketch. The author’s desire is to stimulate, rather than to satisfy, a taste for reading; and we cannot conceive that she will become the companion of any young reader without fulfilling that aim and conferring that benefit.

To a great many persons of limited opportunities, such a familiar and succinct narrative will be of unusual value; and we are glad that Mrs. Balfour kept in view “the female reader who snatches from daily duties” her brief moments of reading. To young people it will prove a fascinating book for nooks and corners; and if only it were made a reading-book in schools, the delight and profit of an exercise that is frequently dull and unmeaning would be wonderfully enhanced.

The Family Economist. Vol. IV. 1851.

Rural Economy for Cottage Farmers and Gardeners.
By MARTIN DOYLE, and others. (The Economic Library.)

The Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery. By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D. Part I.
The Economic Housekeeping Book for Fifty-two Weeks.
By the Editors of the “Family Economist.”

London: Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row.
We place these publications together because they are all produced under one management.—The *Family Economist* was the first, and is now universally known as the best, of the household magazines which have lately started so plentifully into existence. Its articles on Domestic Economy, Sanitary matters, Gardening and Farming, and other useful subjects, are written by most competent persons; its tales and sketches are equally admirable for their intelligence and moral spirit; and the miscellaneous papers are generally deserving of hearty approval. Evidently, neither the expense necessary to secure good contributions, nor the careful pains requisite to good editorship, are spared in preparing this excellent little periodical. In every house it will be a welcome friend; and at the fire-side of the working-man one of the most fitting and serviceable companions ever provided.

The editors of the “Economist” have commenced a series of uniform, well-printed, cheap volumes, adapted to the wants of the industrious classes, and intended to contain works both practical and entertaining. Usefulness and adaptation are aimed at; and the first volume is a most encouraging specimen of what is intended. “*Rural Economy*” is a revision and considerable expansion of the capital papers on that range of subjects which have appeared in the “*Economist*” from the popular pen of Mr. Martin Doyle. It discourses of cow-keeping, sheep, pigs, poultry, horses, bees, &c.; crops, fruit-trees, flowers, and vegetables; and of such operations on the farm and in the garden as can be included in a calendar for the especial use of those who may be called *cottage* farmers and gardeners. Such a book will be a benefit to hundreds; and is worthy of highest praise, and of diffusion everywhere.

Dr. Spencer Thomson has already established a right to be received with great respect as a medical writer. In the “*Dictionary of Domestic Medicine*,” he aims to give such knowledge of the human structure, of the laws of health and symptoms of disease, of the treatment of accident and emergency, and of the management of illness, as may be safely and profitably used by anyone competent to gain it. Fulness, conciseness, and great clearness, are the features of this first part; which is decidedly in advance of similar works, so far as they are known to us.

The “*Economic Housekeeping-book*” has every convenience and merit such a book could have. It is suitable to the working-man’s wife in her cottage, to the middle-class domestic lady, and to the housekeeper in general; and has the advantage of showing at a glance “what each article of expenditure amounts to in the whole year.” There is a line for everything, from bread to taxes, from milk to charities, from salt to

books and education;—but—there is no place for *Tobacco*!

Use and Abuse; or, Right and Wrong, in the relation to Labour, of Capital, Machinery, and Land. By William M’Combie, Author of “Hours of Thought,” “Moral Agency,” &c.

THIS is one of the class, though not of the series, “Small Books on Great Subjects.” The writer does not need favourable introduction to our readers, and his theme is its own recommendation to not a few of them. The two lectures of which the volume mainly consists, exhibit the growth of opinion, as well as the process of thought, in the author’s mind. From a keen perception, and vivid portraiture of the evils peculiar to “modern society,” he advances to remedial suggestions, based on the rudimental principles of political economy and Christian philanthropy. The monopoly and absolute possession of land—the excess of competition and enormous surplusage of exchangers—are prominent topics. Subsidiary to both, we understand him to advocate some changes in the law of property and of currency; he has no legislative nostrum—his efforts are directed to social influences, and his hopes rest on the predestined might of good over evil. We heartily wish the little volume may have as large a circulation as it merits.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

“THE PURITAN SEA-KING.”—Unlike so many of the selfish officers who had hitherto been his rivals in glory and public service, when the King’s cause was lost, and the King himself was become prisoner, he made no attempt to throw himself into the centre of intrigues, or to use his great influence in the West for his personal advancement. With a true Roundhead contempt for wealth and the dazzling prizes laid open to the ambition of genius in troubled times, he remained at his post, doing his duty, humbly and faithfully, at a distance from Westminster; while other men, with less than half his claims, were asking and obtaining the highest honours and rewards from a grateful and lavish country. A sincere Republican, it was his wish to see the nation settled on the solid basis of religious commonwealth; but though his principles were stern, his practical politics were all essentially moderate. That, at any period after the sword was drawn and blood had actually been shed in the quarrel, he would willingly have treated with the King, as King, is doubtful; but after Charles’s refusal of the terms offered for his acceptance while he was still with the Scottish army, it is certain that Blake no longer entertained a thought of maintaining the monarchy in his person. The whole town of which he was representative and governor, he at its head, prayed the House never to make peace or receive proposals from the perfidious sovereign, but to continue the war even to an end, so as to obtain a firm and lasting settlement of religion and public quiet—pledging themselves to support Parliament in this course of action to the last drop of their blood. Yet this patriotic zeal did not blind him to the suggestions of justice and true policy. The proceedings of the army-chiefs after Charles fell into their hands gave him great annoyance. Like Algernon Sidney, the younger Vane, and other of the wiser or more moderate men, he wished to see the King deposed and banished. He deprecated even the appearance of illegality and violence; and when he found the party of which Cromwell was the inspiring genius bent on his trial and execution, he loudly expressed his discontent at their proceedings, and under the influence of his humane convictions, declared openly that he would as freely venture his life to save the King as ever he had done to serve the Parliament. . . . He considered Cromwell violent and illogical in his desire to put the King to death, and he stated that as his deliberate opinion. But he never professed to think the question of what should be done with the faithless King other than one of mere policy and detail. In the idea of founding in England a great religious commonwealth, he concurred with all his soul. What else was left? He had seen monarchy in what was then considered its best form, produce only falsehood, tyranny, spiritual intolerance, and moral debauchery:—he wished, therefore, to try the experiment of a democracy founded on religious principles. Yet, overriding all his private theories and desires, there reigned in his heart the strong sense of patriotic devotion. Covetous of glory, but free from the lower vices which often grow up in the neighbourhood of that noble passion, his thought by day, his dream by night, was how he could still be useful to his beloved country, and to those great Protestant and liberal principles for which she had sacrificed her domestic peace, and poured out her best blood in torrents. An opening for a new and glorious career soon offered itself at sea, and the appointment of the hero of Trafalgar to the chief naval command—whether, as has often been conjectured, the motive had its origin in Cromwell’s wish to remove so powerful and incorruptible an officer from the scene of his own intrigues, or in the general belief of the Parliamentary chiefs that his executive genius, dauntless valour, and unvarying good fortune, would be as conspicuously displayed in his naval as in his military exploits—it was one of the most important events in that age, and opened a new and most brilliant era in the history of the British navy.—*Robert Blake: Admiral and General at sea.* By Hepworth Dixon.

NAPOLEON’S ARRIVAL IN FRANCE FROM ELBA.—On quitting La Mure, the Emperor composed his vanguard of one hundred picked men from that

chosen body always under the orders of Cambronne. This general, on advancing towards a bridge at some distance from La Mure, found himself in front of a new battalion. The envoy he sent to them with signs of peace was driven back. The Emperor being informed of this, again despatched one of his officers, Major Raoul, to attack the battalion which refused to open his route, but Raoul, threatened with their fire, returned without being heard. Napoleon felt that the moment had arrived to put to the test his own ascendancy over his old soldiers. He passed through his column, ordering it to halt, and rode forward at a gentle pace, almost alone, in advance of his army. . . . Whether he had been assured by his accomplices at Grenoble that the hearts of this battalion beat in his favour; whether the habits of a soldier on the battle-field had inured him to look on death with less repugnance by the fire than by the sword; or that his soul, since his departure from Elba, had concentrated all its powers in anticipation of this supreme moment, and that he had deemed that his enterprise was well worth the risk of life; certain it is that he did not hesitate a moment. He neither hastened or slackened his steps, but approached within a hundred paces of the bayonets, which formed a wall before him on the road. There he dismounted, gave the reins to one of his Poles, crossed his arms on his breast, and advanced with measured steps like a man who marches to his death. It was the spectre of the imagination of both army and people appearing suddenly, and as if rising from the tomb, between France of the present and the past. He wore the costume in which recollection, legend, and picture had alike engraved him on the memory of all; the military hat, the green uniform of the light infantry of the guard, the over-coat of dust-coloured cloth, open and displaying his under dress, the high military boots, and spurs ringing on the ground; his attitude was that of reflection, which nothing can distract, or of peaceful command, which doubts not of obedience. He descended a slope of the road inclining towards the regiment he was about to accost. No groups of persons before him, beside him, or behind him, prevented him from being seen in all the illusion of his personal prestige: his figure standing out boldly and alone against the background of the high road, and the blue firmament beyond. To strike such a man, whom the soldiers recognised as their former idol, would have been in their eyes, not to fight, but to assassinate. Napoleon had calculated from afar this challenge of glory to humanity and to the heart of the French soldier, and he was not mistaken: but it required a profound genius to attempt, and a Napoleon to accomplish it. His grenadiers, at a great distance behind him, stood with their arms reversed, as a token of peace. The officer commanding the fifth regiment, doing violence perhaps to his feelings in the execution of his duty, or knowing beforehand the resolution of his soldiers not to strike their Emperor, and only wishing to intimidate the army of Napoleon by an appearance of discipline, ordered his battalion to fire. The soldiers appeared to obey, and took aim at Napoleon, who, without stopping or betraying any emotion, advanced within ten steps of the muskets levelled at his breast, and elevating that spell-like and resounding voice, which had so often directed the manœuvres of the review or of the field of battle, “*Soldiers of the fifth regiment,*” he exclaimed, deliberately uncovering his breast, and presenting his naked bust to receive their fire, “if there is one amongst you who would kill his Emperor, let him do it. *Here I am!*” There was no reply; all remained silent and motionless. The soldiers had not even loaded their muskets, as if they distrusted themselves. Having gone through the semblance of obedience and fidelity to discipline, they thought they had done their duty, and that the heart might now be left to its own course. And the hearts of all spoke with one voice. At first a thrill of feeling ran through the battalion, then a few muskets were lowered, then a greater number, and finally, the whole, while a cry of “*Vive l’Empereur!*” issued from every mouth, which was replied to by a shout from the grenadiers of the guard, in the distance, of “*Vive the fifth regiment of the line!*” Some of the officers quitted the ranks and took the road to Grenoble, that they might not be carried away by the emotion of the companies, while others wiped their eyes, sheathed their swords, and yielded to the general contagion. The soldiers quitting the ranks, rushed along with the people to surround the Emperor, who opened his arms to receive them; while his own faithful soldiers following the example, hastened to the spot, and mingled in one group and one acclamation with those of the fifth. It was the junction of France, past and present, embracing each other at the call of glory—the involuntary sedition of hearts. Napoleon had conquered by disarming himself: his name alone had done battle. From this moment France was re-conquered, the trial had been made, the example given. At a distance, people might be faithful to duty, but when near, enthusiasm would seize on all; the example of the fifth regiment was worth more to the Emperor than the defection of ten armies.—*Lamartine’s History of the Restoration*, vol. iii.

THE CYPRESS SWAMP OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—A new work recently published entitled, “Scenes and Adventures in Central America,” contains the following picture of the Cypress Swamp. The writer made the passage across it under the guidance of some squatters to escape from the prairie on fire:—“We had proceeded but a very short distance into the swamp before we found out the use of the torches. The huge trunks of the Cypress-trees, which stood four or five yards asunder, shot up to a height of fifty feet, entirely free from branches, which then, however, spread out at right angles to the stem, making the trees appear like gigantic umbrellas, and covering the whole morass with an impenetrable roof

through which not even a sunbeam could find a passage. On looking behind us, we saw the daylight at the entrance of the swamp, as at the mouth of a vast cavern. The further we went the thicker became the air; and at last the effluvia was so stifling and pestilential that the torches burnt pale and dim, and more than once threatened to go out. 'Yes, yes,' muttered our guide to himself, 'a night passed in this swamp would leave a man ague-struck for the rest of his days. A night—ay, an hour would do it, if your pores were ever so little open; but now there's no danger; the prairie fire's good for that; dries the sweat and closes the pores.' He went on conversing thus with himself, but still striding forward, throwing his torchlight on each log or tree-trunk, and trying its solidity with his foot before he trusted his weight upon it—doing all this with a dexterity and speed that proved his familiarity with these dangerous paths. 'Keep close to me,' said he to us, 'but, make yourselves light—as light, at least, as Britshers can make themselves. Hold your breath, and—ha! what is that log? Hollo, Nathan,' continued he to himself, 'what's come to you, man? Don't you know a sixteen foot alligator from a tree?' He had stretched out his foot, but fortunately, before setting it down, he poked what he took for a log with the butt of his gun. The supposed block of wood gave way a little, and the old squatter, throwing himself back, was within an ace of pushing me into the swamp. 'Aha, friend,' said he, not in the least disconcerted, 'you thought to circumvent honest folk with your devilry and cunnin'.' 'What is the matter?' asked I. 'Not much the matter,' he replied, drawing his knife from its sheath. 'Only an alligator; there it is again.' And in the place of the log which had disappeared, the jaws of a huge alligator gaped before us. I raised my gun to my shoulder. The Yankee seized my arm. 'Don't fire,' whispered he; 'don't fire so long as you can help it. We ain't alone here. This will do as well,' he added, as he stooped down and drove his long knife into the alligator's eye. The monster gave a frightful howl, and lashed violently with its tail, beprinkling us with the black slimy mud of the swamp. 'Take that,' said the squatter, with a grim smile, 'and that, and that!' stabbing the brute repeatedly between the neck and the ribs, while it writhed and snapped furiously at him. Then wiping his knife, he stuck it in his belt, and looked keenly and cautiously around him. 'I've a notion there must be a tree trunk hereaway; it ain't the first time I've followed this track. There it is, but a good six foot off.' And so saying, he gave a spring, and alighted in safety on the stepping-place. 'Have a care, man,' cried I. 'There is water there. I see it glitter.' 'Pooh, water! What you call water is snakes. Come on.' I hesitated, and a shudder came over me. The leap as regarded distance was a trifling one, but it was over an almost bottomless chasm, full of the foulest mud, on which the moccasin snakes, the deadliest of American reptiles, were swarming. 'Come on!' Necessity lent me strength, and, pressing my left foot firmly against the log on which I stood, and which each moment sank with our weight deeper into the soft slimy ground, I sprang across. Carleton followed me. 'Well done!' cried the old man. 'Courage, and a couple more such leaps, and we shall be getting over the worst of it.' We pushed on, steadily but slowly, never setting our foot on a log till we had ascertained its solidity with the butts of our guns. The cypress swamp extended four or five miles along the shores of the creek; it was a deep lake of black mud, covered over and disguised by a deceitful bright green veil of creeping plants and mosses, which had spread themselves in their rank luxuriance over its whole surface, and over the branches and trunks of the trees that were scattered about it. These latter were not placed with any very great regularity, but had yet been evidently arranged by the hand of man. 'There seems to have been a sort of path made here,' said I to our guide; 'for—' 'Silence!' interrupted he, in a low tone; 'silence, for your life, till we are on firm ground again. Don't mind the snakes,' added he, as the torchlight revealed some enormous ones lying coiled up on the moss and lianas close to us. 'Follow me closely.' But at the very moment that I stretched forward my foot, and was about to place it in the print that his had left, the hideous jaw of an alligator was suddenly stretched over the tree-trunk, not twelve inches from my leg, and the creature snapped at me so suddenly that I had but just time to fire my gun into his glittering lizard-like eye. The monster bounded back, uttered a sound between a bellow and a groan, and, striking wildly about him in the morass, disappeared. The American looked round when I fired, and an approving smile played about his mouth as he said something to me which I did not hear, owing to the infernal uproar that now arose on all sides of us, and at first completely deafened me. Thousands, tens of thousands, of birds and reptiles, alligators, enormous bull-frogs, night-owls, ahangas, herons, whose dwellings were in the mud of the swamp, or on its leafy roof, now lifted up their voices, bellowing, hooting, shrieking, and groaning. Issuing from the obscene retreats in which they had hitherto lain hidden, the alligators raising their hideous snouts out of the green coating of the swamp, gnashing their teeth, and straining towards us, whilst the owls and other birds circled round our heads, flapping and striking us with their wings as they passed. We drew our knives, and endeavoured to defend at least our heads and eyes; but all was in vain against the multitude of enemies that surrounded us; and the unequal combat could not possibly have lasted long, when suddenly a shot was fired, followed immediately by another. The effect they produced was magical. The growls and cries of rage and fury were exchanged for howls of fear and complaint:

the alligators withdrew gradually into their native mud; the birds flew in wider circles around us; the unclean multitude were in full retreat. By degrees the various noises died away. But our torches had gone out, and all around us was as black as pitch. 'In God's name, are you there, old man?' asked I. 'What! still alive?' he replied, with a laugh that jarred unpleasantly upon my nerves; 'and the other Britisher too? I told ye we were not alone. These brutes defend themselves if you attack them upon their own ground, and a single shot is sufficient to bring them about one's ears. But when they see you're in earnest they soon get tired of it, and a couple more shots sent among them generally drive them away again; for they are but senseless squealin' creatures after all.' Whilst he spoke, the old man struck fire and lit one of the torches. 'Luckily, we have rather better footing here,' continued he. 'And now forward quickly; for the sun is set, and we have still some way to go.' And again he led the march with a skill and confidence in himself which each moment increased our reliance upon him. After proceeding in this manner for about half-an-hour, we saw a pale light glimmer in the distance.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society, the Assistant-Secretary read a letter from Colonel Rawlinson, who has resumed his official labours at Bagdad, after a few busy weeks at the ruins of Nineveh. The Colonel says:—"I am now satisfied that the block obelisk dates from about 860 B.C. The tribute depicted in the second compartment upon the obelisk comes from Israel; it is the tribute of *Jehu*. The names are *Yahua*, the son of *Khumriya*, *Jehu* is usually called in the Bible the son of *Nimshi* (although *Jehoshaphat* was his actual father, 2 Kings ix. 2); but the Assyrians, taking him for the legitimate successor to the throne, named as his father (or rather ancestor) *Omri*, the founder of the kingdom of Samaria—*Omri*'s name being written on the obelisk, as it is on the inscription of *Shalmaneser*, where, as you already know, the kingdom of Israel is always called the country of *Beth Omri*. If this identification of name were the only argument in favour of *Jehu*, I should not so much depend on it; but the King of Syria is also named on the obelisk, *Keazail*, which is exactly the *Haza* of Scripture, who was the contemporary of *Jehu*; and in the inscriptions of the obelisk King's father (whom I have hitherto called *Sardanapalus*, but whose real name must be read *Assur-akh-bal*), there is also a notice of *Ithbaal*, King of Sidon, who was the father of *Jezebel*, the wife of *Ahab*, and a contemporary of *Jehu*. These three identifications constitute a synchronism on which I consider we may rely, especially as all the collateral evidence comes out satisfactorily."

GLEANINGS.

This year 47 vessels, of an aggregate measurement of 13,406 tons, have been or will be sent to the whale and seal fishery at Greenland and Davis's Straits.

We find it stated in the life of Lord Jeffrey, that his election expenses, in two years, amounted to the round sum of *ten thousand pounds*.

Mr. Hind, the astronomer, states that a new planet has been discovered by Professor Gasparis, of Naples. It is equal in brightness to a star of the tenth or eleventh magnitude.

Six Roman Catholic clergymen have arrived in London from Boulogne, with their baggage and effects, for the purpose of taking their passage by the ship "Tartar" for Sydney, as missionaries to New South Wales.

The communication between London and Dublin, by means of the submarine telegraph, is expected to be formed on the 20th day of May. Port Patrick and Donaghadee are the points from which it is proposed to throw the wires across the Channel, as the line will then be shorter by 44 miles than that contemplated between Kingstown and Holyhead. The company propose to lay down two distinct lines of four wires, and that they will be in full co-operation with the Electric Telegraph Company established in London.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained a proclamation announcing the issue of a new coinage of florins (two shilling pieces).

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Eglington, proposes to give a grand tournament at Fermanagh. The presence of the Duke of Wellington is expected.

The *Quarterly Review*, one of the most ultra-Protectionists that ever raved, now admits, when a Tory Government has come into existence, and the "cry" has served its purpose, that Free-trade "has not effected all the evil it anticipated from the measure."—*Gateshead Observer*.

The *Stamford Mercury* says, that some time ago a thief stole a sheep, at Whittlesey, and after disposing of the carcass placed the head on the gate of the field where the animal was slaughtered, and wrote beneath it the following couplet:—

"We have got a fat sheep, and it's head's on the gate
When it's eaten all up, we shall come for it's mate."

The *Times* most unmercifully shows up a Mr. G. Kemp for offering the editor £100 on condition of his inserting an article having reference "to the improved condition of the Caledonian and Lancashire and Yorkshire railway-lines."—"We should be fools as well as r-gues if we risked the annual circulation of £12,000,000 and a gross income equal to that of a flourishing German Principality, for any favours that Emperor, King, Minister, or party could confer, so we beg respectfully to decline Mr. G. Kemp's offer of £100."

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S MASTER.—A schoolboy going into the village without leave, his master called after him—"Where are you going, sir?" "I am going to buy a ha'porth of nails." "What do you want a ha'porth of nails for?" "For a halfpenny," replied the urchin.

The *Scotsman* proclaims another step in advance. Fish are to be caught, in future, by steam! A steam-vessel will start from Granton pier for the fishing ground; drop three or four boats upon the sea; pick them up again when they are laden with fish; and whip them off to market—perhaps ready boiled!

There were 8,688,932 eggs imported in the month ended the 5th ult., into the United Kingdom, all of which were entered for home consumption and chargeable with duty.

A general Exhibition of the Produce and Manufactures of India will be undertaken by the Society of Arts in 1853. It has been decided that the Exhibition shall be quite of a commercial character, and that every facility shall be given for ascertaining the price of every article shown.

THE PLANETS.—The whole of the old planets are now visible in the evening a little after sunset, and will continue so for a few nights—a very rare occurrence. Saturn and Mercury very near the setting sun, the planet Venus very bright in the west, Mars very near the Twins, and Jupiter in the south-east at ten o'clock.

MORE CANDID THAN CONSOLING.—A gentleman called some time since to consult a physician with regard to a rheumatic attack, which caused him much pain. The doctor immediately sat down, and wrote him a prescription. As the patient was going away, the doctor called him back: "By the way, sir, should my prescription happen to afford you any relief, please let me know, as I am myself suffering from an affection similar to yours, and for the last twenty years have tried in vain to cure it."

NOVELTY IN ADVERTISING.—It is a growing custom, we are told, with tradesmen in Paris to employ a bookseller's hack in the composition of novels and romances as a means of advertising their wares. The article which they particularly wish to sell is made to play an important part in the development of the plot, or it is presented in alto-relief to the mind of the reader just when the story attains to its climax of interest. In the midst of intellectual and brilliant conversations of finished heroes, a brief but decisive intimation is conveyed that there is but one shop in the world where a gentleman can get a pair of boots. If a murder is to be committed, or an offer of marriage to be made, just as the ruffian is about to strike the fatal blow, or at the very moment when the lover seizes the hand of his mistress, the author cleverly contrives to introduce an eulogium on the well-tempered weapon of the assassin, or on the beautifully fitting gloves of the lady—either or both of which articles "may be purchased at the magasin of" so and so.—*Athenaeum*.

MINIATURE OF CROMWELL.—At the last meeting of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, a curious jewel, belonging to the Earl of Leven, and entailed in his lordship's family, was exhibited by the Hon. Leslie Melville. It is believed to have been transmitted by the Speaker of the House of Commons to the Earl of Leven on the occasion of the surrender of Charles I., when the Earl was in command of the army at Newark. The jewel encloses a beautiful little miniature of Oliver Cromwell.—E.N.—*From Notes and Queries*.

A YANKEE LAWYER CAUGHT.—"Pray may I ask," said an English bibliophile of distinction, at an agreeable party (in the United States) where we had the pleasure to meet him the other day, "may I ask whether in America the law matrimonial entitles a man to marry the cousin of his widow?" "Oh, yes," answered a legal gentleman of eminence, "that is admissible; but there has been some doubt in our courts as to the propriety of a man's marrying the sister of his deceased wife." "Oh, ah," replied his querist. "In England it is somewhat different. There it has been, and is still held, that no man can marry the cousin of his widow; because, before he has a widow he must die himself!" The "catch" was adroitly applied, and, when exposed, created roars of laughter.—*American Union*.

It is high time that literary notabilities became chary of private correspondence. A few days ago Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson sold three or four closely-packed sea-chests, of what was called "The Porter Correspondence"—that is, the diaries of Sir R. K. Porter, and the letters addressed to his sisters Jane and Anna Maria Porter. The mass included ninety letters from Mr. N. P. Willis, and "sixty-three long and highly interesting letters from Miss Agnes Strickland, the accomplished authoress."—The latter were, however, withdrawn; and what "Miss Agnes" wrote to "Miss Jane" has for the present escaped the sneers of the idler and the clutches of the autograph collector. Mr. Willis has good reason to be annoyed at this unjustifiable violation of the domestic privacies.—*Weekly News*.

A writer in *Notes and Queries* narrates a story of Dr. Johnson which is new to us. "As the Doctor," he says, "was one evening leaning out of the window of his house in Bolt Court, he observed the parish lamp-lighter nimbly ascend a ladder for the purpose of lighting one of the old glimmering oil-lamps which only served to make darkness visible." The man had scarcely descended the ladder half-way, when he discovered that the flame had expired; quickly returning he lifted the cover partially, and thrusting the end of his torch beneath it, the flame was instantly communicated to the wick by the thick vapour which issued from it." "Ah!" exclaimed the Doctor, after a pause, and giving utterance to his thoughts, "Ah! one of these days the streets of London will be lighted by smoke!" In the succeeding century the prediction was verified.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—THE LATE BICESTER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Smith, the plaintiff in this case, laid his damages at £2,000. He settled it with the London and North Western Railway Company for £700. For the benefit of the public as well as himself, Mr. W. H. Hale, the Medical Galvanist, of 22 Brunswick-square, London, thinks it right to state, that all the usual remedies had been tried in Mr. Smith's case without the slightest benefit. His whole nervous system was in a dreadfully shattered state, and his right arm was so completely paralyzed that it was quite powerless: not a single finger could he move. His medical adviser, as a last resource, recommended him to apply to Mr. Hale to be galvanized. In three weeks the paralyzed arm was cured, and the patient restored to health. Think of this, ye revilers of galvanism. Any one may receive Mr. Hale's pamphlet on medical galvanism, gratis and post free, by remitting him two postage stamps to pay the postage of it.

POETRY.

THE REASON WHY.

AIR.—“A’ Marchin’ thro’ Flanders.”
(The following original song has been sent to the “League” by the author, Dr. Charles Mackay.)

There once was a time, but it’s happily past,
When the cupboard of labour was bare,
When our wives and our children were fated to fast,
And we toiled in the shade of despair.
But things have grown better, there’s joy in the street,
And coin in the purse brings the light to the eye;
And the loaf has grown big, and we’ve pudding to eat,
And we all know the reason why.
We can sit by the fire when our labour is done,
With our children as rosy as morn;
And grateful and healthy get up with the sun
That ripens the bountiful corn.
We can pay for the book, we can pay for the school;
The gown and the shawl for our wives we can buy;
And the man, we should think, is a bit of a fool
Who knows not the reason why.
No longer heart-broken, or scowling with hate,
To the doors of the workhouse we throng;
We feel no ill-will to the rich and the great,
Nor harbour a thought to do wrong.
We read of revolts, and of rows, and what not,
But “England, and God save the Queen!” is our cry;
We are well as we are, we have beef in the pot,
And we all know the reason why.
And should Mr. Dizzy, or Darby the busy,
Or other Protectionist oaf,
Attempt but so much as a finger to lay
On the slice of an Englishman’s loaf,
We’ll read them a lesson, to cure them, we trust,
And end the dispute they’re so ready to try;
On them be the blame—for, if fight them we must,
We’ll show them the reason why.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—The *Household Narratives* case is to be tried a second time, and referred to the judges.—Mr. M. Gibson will bring on his motion on an early day; and no time should be lost in affording him public support.

SUBURBAN DWELLINGS AND FREE CONVEYANCE.—The directors of the South-western Railway, in order to encourage the erection of cheap suburban dwellings, have, it is understood, resolved to contract with persons building such houses in the vicinity of the line for the issue of residential tickets for any given number of years—the same to be transferred with the key of the house to the occupier, for the conveyance of himself and family.

KENNINGTON COMMON.—There is a bill in the House of Commons to empower the Commissioners of her Majesty’s Works and Public Buildings to enclose and lay out Kennington Common as “pleasure grounds” for the recreation of the public. The Commissioners are to be empowered to purchase the toll-house, and they may accept subscriptions for the purpose of laying out and improving the enclosure for the recreation of the public. The common is to revert to the Duchy of Cornwall if not maintained as pleasure grounds for the recreation of the public.

INCIDENCE OF RIFLE PRACTICE.—The *Exeter Gazette* says:—“On Friday last, a gentleman, being a member of the South Devon Rifle Corps, was at turf practising, in order to test a new rifle sent to him for that purpose by a tradesman of Exeter. He fired one shot at a mark 800 yards distant; the mark was situated half way up a steep hill (Pole Hill), on the Devon estate, the hill being 100 feet high. The bullet struck against a piece of rock, glanced over the hill, and, at a distance of thirty feet perpendicular descent on the opposite side, struck a woman, totally out of sight of the marksman, as the hill actually intervened between them. It inflicted a flesh wound in the thigh. The distance has been measured, and it was found that from the spot where the shot was fired to the place where the woman stood was 1,886 yards—actually more than three quarters of a mile!”

THE STRAND UNION INFANT PAUPER ASYLUM.—We have received from the guardians of St. Clement Danes a long printed statement in reply to recent allegations of dreadful mal-administration in their infant pauper establishment at Edmonton. Self-justification, however, is now superfluous. A poll of the ratepayers of St. Clement Danes upon a resolution of the vestry, declaring its confidence in the truthfulness of the above-mentioned reports, closed thus—for the resolution, 142; against it, 459.

SETTLEMENT OF THE GUNMAKERS’ STRIKE.—The gunmakers of Birmingham have settled their differences with the workmen, and the Government contract for 23,000 Minié rifles will be forthwith put in hand. The masters made a much larger concession than the men—they will give nearly 8d. per gun more than they offered, and about 6d. per gun less than the men demanded.

THE CHEPSTOW SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.—The first suspension-tube of iron for the Chepstow-bridge, designed by Mr. Brunel to carry the railway over the Wye, was successfully placed on the piers on Thursday, and is being hoisted to its permanent position in the sky. It is a cylinder 309 feet long and 9 feet in diameter.

BIRTHS.

November 8, 1851, at Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of the Rev. T. HAMER, of a son.

November 15, 1851, at Ipswich, Morton’s Bay, New South Wales, the wife of Mr. W. T. DRACON, formerly of Leicester, of a daughter.

April 5, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS HATWARD, of Rochford, of a son.

April 7, at Brentford, Middlesex, Mrs. JOHN CUNNINGTON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 5, at Bethel Chapel, Sunderland, by the Rev. B. W. McAll, Mr. THOMAS HUTCHINSON to Miss ESTHER PICKERING.

April 7, at Princes-street Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. J. Alexander, Mr. JOHN D. PIPER, of London-street, Norwich, to

ELLEN, eldest daughter of Lieutenant J. CRISP, R.N., of that city.

April 8, at Park Chapel, Camden-town, by the Rev. A. Tidman, D.D., CHARLES W. HOWARTH, Esq., of Richmond-hill, Manchester, to EMMA JANE, eldest daughter of J. LAMON, Esq., of Irvine-house, Highgate.

April 8, at the Independent Chapel, Camden-town, by the Rev. A. GOOD, Mr. HENRY WARLEY, of Enfield, to LOURA, the third daughter of the late T. WALLIS, Esq., of Kentish-town.

April 9, at the Independent Chapel, Brixham, by the Rev. G. SMITH, Mr. JOSEPH ELLIOTT to MISS ELIZABETH STONE, both of Totnes, Devon.

DEATHS.

November 27, 1851, at Ipswich, Morton’s Bay, New South Wales, Mr. W. T. DRACON, formerly of Leicester.

January 8, at Cuttack, Orissa, East Indies, aged 54, the Rev. CHARLES LACEY, for nearly thirty years a missionary in that province in connexion with the General Baptist Missionary Society.

March 12, at 29, Princes-street, Leicester-square, ALFRED WILLIAM, youngest son of Mr. J. POULTON, of Blackmore-street, Clare-market.

March 27, in his 90th year, MR. JOHN WELLS, late butler to George Cope, Esq., to his father, and to his grandfather.

April 2, at Loughborough, Leicestershire, Mr. JOSEPH UNDERWOOD.

April 6, at Leicester, of consumption, aged 23 years, SOPHIA HUNT, daughter of Mr. J. COLEMAN.

April 6, of consumption, CAROLINE ANN, wife of Mr. J. H. BEALE, master of the Countess of Dule’s School, Partworth, Gloucestershire. Mrs. Beale was formerly a member of the Old Meeting, Bedford. Her funeral was attended by seventeen out of twenty of the teachers forming the North Gloucestershire British Teachers’ Association, besides other friends, and forty of the elder children.

April 8, at Althorp, the Lady GEORGINA FRANCES SPENCER, eldest daughter of Earl Spencer.

April 9, at his residence, in Princes-place, Plymouth, aged 70, the Rev. WILLIAM ROOKNE, during fifty years pastor of the Congregational church at Tavistock.

April 9, aged 16 months, SELINA CATHERINE, youngest daughter of Mr. N. CHARLESLEY, of 4, Manor-rise, Brixton.

April 10, aged 35, ANNIE SARAH, wife of Mr. E. GODDARD, C.E., of Ipswich, and youngest daughter of the late T. Ford, Esq., of Heading, Berks.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Money Market has improved during the past week in every department. In almost every description of Government Stock there has been an advance. Money is still as plentiful as ever, and the rate of discount in Lombard-street is from 1½ to 2 per cent. Looking at the present high range of the Government funds, direct proof is afforded of the difficulty of obtaining a means of remunerative investment. A few more purchases of Consols will certainly carry them above par, which they have not touched since 1845.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	98½ 9	98½	99½	99½ 4	99½ 6	99½
Cons. for Acc.	98½ 9	99½	99½	99½ 4	99½ 6	99½
3 per Ct. Red.	98½ 1 d	98½ 1 d	98½	98½	98½	98½
New 3½ per Ct.						
Annuities.	99½ 1 d	8 shut	—	100	100½	
India Stock.	— shut	262	—	265	265	
Bank Stock.	217 2 d	Shut	218	218	218½	
Exchq. Bills.	69 pm.	69 pm.	66 pm.	68 pm.	71 pm.	
India Bonds.	— pm	83 pm.	80 pm.	81 pm.	81 pm.	
Long Annuity.	6 11-16	6½ 1 d	6½	6½	6½	

There has been a good deal of activity in Foreign securities; especially the Sardinian, Mexican, Peninsular, and South American Stocks, in all of which speculation has been active and general, and which are consequently at much higher prices. Spanish Three per Cents. have gone up to as high as 48 to 49, and Portuguese Four per Cents. to 38 to 39; whilst Sardinian are quoted at 97 to 98, and Buenos Ayres at 76 to 78.

The following are the prices of to-day:—

Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97½; Danish Fives, 103·2; French Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes, 100f. 75c.; Ditto, Three per Cents., 71f. 50c. (Exchange, 25f. 45c.); Granada, 24½; Brazilian Bonds, 100; and Ditto, Small, 33½; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 34½ 5½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 105 ½ 6; Ditto, Deferred, 66; Portuguese Four per Cent., 38½ 9½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 103½ 4½; Sardinian Five per Cent., 98½, Acct. 98½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent. 25½; Venezuela, 48½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 61½ 2½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 92½ 3; Ecuador Bonds, 5; Austrian Five per Cents., 96.

Railway Shares have been steady; with, for the most part, an upward tendency. The French shares have been in great demand, and have attained higher quotations than any since the Revolution of 1848. Prices of English shares have been about as follows:—Aberdeen, 14½ 1; Bristol and Exeter, 90½; Caledonian, 19 18½; Chester and Holyhead, 22 21½; Eastern Counties, 9½ 4; Great Northern, 28½ 4½; Great Western, 88½ 88½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72 4; London and Blackwall, 8½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 100½; London and North Western, 124; Ditto, New Quarters, 27½ 5; London and South Western, 89½ 90½; Midland, 65½ 66½; North British, 8½ 4½; North Stafford, 9½ 4; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18½; South Eastern, 21½ 22; South Wales, 34; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½ 4½; York and North Midland, 25½ 4½; Boulogne and Amiens, 13½; East Indian, 21½ 21; Namur and Liege, 7 6½; Northern of France, 23½ 24½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 15 14½; Rouen and Havre, 12½ 3 4½.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

There have been heavy importations of specie during the week—amounting, in the aggregate, to £1,000,000 sterling. £200,000 of gold arrived on Monday from Australia. The exportation of the precious metals have been from London and the outports about £170,000.

The Corn Market is still declining. On Monday, a reduction of 1s. per quarter was general in Mark-lane. Since the beginning of February, the fall has been from 3s to 4s. per quarter.

Californian Mining Shares show no symptoms of improvement, but Australian shares are advancing. This is no doubt, in a great measure, attributable to the recent intelligence from that colony. Three or four vessels have arrived from Sydney and Melbourne, freighted with nearly half-a-million sterling, and the wonderful intelligence they bring, both in private letters and public journals, has occasioned a sensation here, unequalled since the Californian discoveries were made.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	99	Brasil.....	100
Do. Account	99	Ecuador.....	4½
Do. per Cent. Reduced	99	Dutch 4 per cent	93½
3½ New.....	100½	French 3 per cent	91½
Long Annuities	8½	Granada.....	24½
Bank Stock.....	218½	Mexican 5 per cent	35½
India Stock.....	265	Portuguese	40½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	103½
June	71 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent	48½
India Bonds.....	81 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent	21½
		Ditto Passive	5½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 9.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	33,084,485	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	19,051,110
		Silver Bullion	33,375
		£33,084,485	£33,084,485

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors’ Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	2
Rest	3,634,418	Dead Weight Annuity	18,567,583
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings’ Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	11,191,626	Other Securities	11,720,813
		Notes	12,387,030
		Gold and Silver Coin	512,016
</td			

and CUTHERBERT, ROBERT, Dunning, wool manufacturers, April 16 and May 7.
 DOUGLAS, ROBERT, Hamilton Farm, near Falkirk, cattle and grain dealer, April 20 and May 11.
 OSBORNE, HUGH, Newmills, innkeeper, April 19 and May 10.
 PATERSON, JAMES, Campbeltown, distiller, April 20 and May 10.
 RICHMOND, JOHN, Greenock, shoemaker, April 19, and May 10.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, April 12.

There was a small quantity of English Wheat offering this morning; a sale could, nevertheless, not be effected without submitting to 1s. per qr. lower price than on Monday last. The demand for Foreign Wheat was very limited; and, where business was done, it was at lower rates. Flour likewise offering cheaper, but very little doing. Barley dull at about last week's prices. Beans and Peas without alteration. The arrivals of Oats were moderate, and good sweet corn met with buyers at our previous quotations. Linseed Cake unaltered. Both Red and White Clovers seed offering cheaper. The current prices as under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	36 to 40	Dantzig	42 to 50
Ditto White	40 .. 46	Anhalt and Marks	36 .. 38
Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	36 .. 40	Ditto White	40 .. 42
Northumber. and Scotch, White	40 .. 42	Pomeranian red	36 .. 40
Ditto, Red	36 .. 38	Rostock	40 .. 42
Devon, and Somers-set, Red	— .. —	Danish and Fries-land	36 .. 38
Ditto White	— .. —	Petersburg, Arch-angel and Riga	32 .. 38
Rye	30 .. 31	Polish Odessa	34 .. 37
Barley	30 .. 35	Marienpoli & Ber- dianski	40 .. 42
Scotch	26 .. 32	Taganrog	36 .. 40
Angus	— .. —	Brabant and French	38 .. 40
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Ditto White	42 .. 44
Pale	52 .. 56	Salonica	30 .. 32
Peas, Grey	25 .. 27	Egyptian	25 .. 28
Maple	28 .. 30	Rye	28 .. 30
White	28 .. 30	Barley	28 .. 30
Boilers	32 .. 34	Wismar & Rostock	26 .. 28
Beans, Large	25 .. 26	Danish	25 .. 29
Ticks	26 .. 28	Seal	26 .. 30
Harrow	28 .. 30	East Friesland	20 .. 23
Pigeon	31 .. 32	Egyptian	20 .. 21
Oats	— .. —	Danube	20 .. 21
Linc. & York. feed	18 .. 19	Peas, White	26 .. 28
Do. Poland & Pot.	22 .. 23	Boilers	30 .. 32
Berwick & Scotch	21 .. 23	Beans, Horse	23 .. 25
Scotch feed	19 .. 22	Pigeon	29 .. 30
Irish feed and black	17 .. 18	Egyptian	22 .. 24
Ditto Potato	19 .. 20	—	—
Linseed, sowing	50 .. 54	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Fries-land, feed and bkt.	17 .. 18
Rapeseed, Essex, new	£22 to £24 per last	Do. thick and brew	16 .. 18
Caraway Seed, Essex, new	26s. to 30s. per cwt.	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	18 .. 20
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton	per 1,000	Flour	—
Linseed, £10 10s. to £10 0s.	per 1,000	U. S. per 196 lbs.	17 .. 22
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.	—	Hamburg	19 .. 21
Ship	28 .. 30	Dantzig and Stettin	19 .. 22
Town	40 .. 45	French, per 280 lbs.	26 .. 32

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR APRIL 2.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	41s. 7d.
Barley	29 9
Oats	19 4
Rye	32 5
Beans	30 1
Peas	29 7

BUTCHER'S MEAT. SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 12.

To-day's market was but moderately supplied with Foreign stock, whilst the arrivals of Beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were limited, the time of year considered. Their general quality, however, was good. The attendance of both town and country buyers being large, and the weather favourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade ruled somewhat firm, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d. per lb. The primest Scots sold readily at from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. The numbers of Sheep were considerably on the decrease. All breeds moved off freely, at prices fully equal to those paid last week, and a clearance was readily effected. Prime old Downs, in the wool, realised 4s. 4d.; out of the wool, 3s. 6d. per lb. At least two-thirds of the Sheep were shearlings. From the Isle of Wight 70 Lambs came to hand. The receipts from other quarters were moderate. On the whole, the trade was firm, and in some instances Dorsets were the turn dearer. We were well supplied with Calves, the sale for which ruled inactive at late rates. The Pork trade was heavy, but we have no change to notice in prices.

Prices per stone of lbs. (sinking the offal).
 Beef .. 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. Veal .. 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.
 Mutton .. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2d. Pork .. 3s. 6d. to 10

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.
 Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.
 Friday ... 509 6,900 110 200
 Monday ... 3,419 17,920 188 380

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, April 12.—Since Monday last these markets have been extensively supplied with each kind of Meat, derived chiefly from Scotland and the provinces. Generally speaking, the demand is in a very inactive state, at the late decline in the quotations. A few baskets of Mutton have reached us from Hambro'.

Per lbs. by the carcass.
 Inferior Beef 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. Inf. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.
 Middling do 2s. 4d. .. 3s. 6d. Mid. ditto 2s. 8d. .. 3s. 0d.
 Prime large 2s. 6d. .. 3s. 8d. Prime ditto 3s. 2d. .. 3s. 4d.
 Prime small 2s. 10d. .. 3s. 4d. Veal .. 3s. 0d. .. 4s. 0d.
 Large Pork 3s. 4d. .. 3s. 10d. Small Pork .. 3s. 0d. .. 3s. 8d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—We had nothing of interest passing in our market last week. Irish Butter was in slow and limited request at irregular prices. Foreign is in good demand at previous rates. In Bacon there was not much doing, and prices were nearly stationary. Hams and Lard without change.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Monday, April 12.—Trade with us remains in the same dull state, and prices are supported with difficulty.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s. d.		s. d.		
Friesland	per cwt.	80 to 84	Double Gloucester	46 to 56	
Kiel	78	per cwt.	80	per cwt.	46 to 56
Dorset	85	90	Single, do.	42 to 48	
Ditto (middling)	74	80	York Hams	60 .. 66	
Carlow (new)	70	76	Westmoreland, do	60 .. 66	
Waterford, do.	66	74	Irish, do.	52 .. 58	
Cork, do.	66	70	American, do.	28 .. 36	
Limerick	60	66	Wiltshire Bacon	50 .. 54	
Sligo	66	72	(green)	50 .. 54	
Fresh Butter, per doz.	10	12	Waterford Bacon	49 .. 51	
Cheeshire Cheese, per	—	—	Hamburg, do.	42 .. 48	
owt.	50	70	American, do.	—	
Cheddar, do.	56	68			

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per lbs, loaf,

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1d. to 1½d. per lb. ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 2d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s. 0d. Horse hides, 5s. 0d. to 0s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 26s. 0d. to 2s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 30s. 6d. to 2s. 0d.; foreign, 31s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £46; Spanish, £43 to £5; Sperm £84 to £86, bagged £84; South Sea, £24 to 2s. 0d.; Seal, pale, £31 0s. to £2 0s.; do. coloured, £20 10s.; Cod, £33 to £2; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £28 to £40; Palm, £29. 6s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, April 12.—During the past week the supply, both coastwise and by rail, has been considerable, and the trade continues very dull, particularly for second-rate samples. The following are this day's quotations:—

YORK REGENTS	60s. per ton.
SCOTCH REGENTS	60s. to 70s.
PERTH & FIFEARSHIRE CUPS	60s. to 65s.
FIFESHIRE ditto	55s. to 60s.
KENT and ESSEX	60s. to 75s.
LINCOLN & WISBECH	—s. to —s.
CAMBRIDGE & WISBECH	50s. to 65s.
SHAWS	—s. to —s.
FRENCH	—s. to —s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, April 12.—The few transactions occurring in our market are at the unaltered rates of this day week.

SUSSEX POCKETS	108s. to 126s.
WEALD of KENTS	120s. to 147s.
Mid and East KENTS	140s. to 245s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, April 12.—The Seed season is drawing to a close, and sales can now only be effected in retail. In this position of affairs quotations can be little depended on. White Clover was very pressingly offered, but Red of fine quality was held pretty firmly. Canaryseed was rather easier to buy.

BRITISH SEEDS.

(Inseed (per qr.) .. sowing 58s. to 60s.; crushing 45s. to 48s.

Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) .. £28 0s. to £31 0s.

Cow Grass (per qr.) .. 60s. to 70s.

Trifol (per cwt.) .. 21s. to 26s.

Rapeseed, (per last) .. new £21 to £23. old £21 to £23

Ditto Cake (per ton) .. £4 5s. to £4 10s.

Mustard (per bushel) white .. 5s. 0d. to 6s.; brown, 7s. to 9s.

Coriander (per cwt.) .. 17s. to 19s.

Canary (per quarter) new .. 38s. to 40s.

Tares, Winter, per bushel .. 4s. 6d. to 5s.

Caraway (per cwt.) .. new, 33s. to 34s.; fine, 36s.

Turnip, white (per bushel) .. 8s. to 11s.; do. Swedish, 10s. to 12s.

Cloverseed .. red, 40s. to 54s.; fine, 54s. to 56s.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, April 13.—The market is well supplied with vegetables and fruit. English Pineapples realize good prices. Hothouse Grapes are becoming more plentiful. The best English Pears fetch good prices. Oranges are plentiful and good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. Strawberries are still supplied. Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., are sufficient for the demand, and there is some fine Cornwall Broccoli in the market. Potatoes are generally good in quality. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are cheaper. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Epacries, Mignonette, Camellias, Roses, Azaleas, Primulas, Hyacinths, Tulips, Lily of the Valley, and other forced bulbs.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, April 3.

At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow Hay	55s. to 78s.	Smithfield	55s. to 80s.	Cumberland	55s. to 78s.	Whitechapel	55s. to 78s.
Clover Hay	55s. to 80s.	65s. to 85s.	63s. to 84s.	65s.			

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All policies indisputable, except in cases of premeditated fraud. The Directors give favourable consideration to proposals from diseased or non-select cases at premiums proportioned to the risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over attention to business, foreign residence, &c.

Policies issued by the Society render to employers security far superior to that given by private bondsmen, while, by a plan peculiar to this Society, the combination therewith of life insurance contracts also to the family of the employed (whose integrity remains unimpeached) the amount of the sum assured, should death occur during the existence of the contract.

Advances made with personal security on life policies effected in this office, and the full value given for the surrender of same. No charge for policy stamps or assignments. The fee of the medical adviser to the life proposed for assurance paid by the Society, whether the case be accepted or not, and all communications regarded as strictly confidential.

Assurances effected daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, on application to the Secretary, or to any of the provincial agencies.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal for life, honesty guarantee, and loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Society's office, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed agents in London or provincial towns are requested to apply either personally or by letter.

LOANS GRANTED TO THE MEMBERS ON PERSONAL SECURITY.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy—
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—HAMLET.

EVERY WELL-DRESSED MAN KNOWS

how difficult it is to find a tailor who thoroughly understands the peculiarities of each figure, and can suit its requirements with a well-cut gentlemanly fitting garment, in which, ease and taste being equally regarded, the eye of the observer is pleased with its graceful effect, while the comfort of the wearer is secured. Hence it is that so few "sit at home" during the first day's wear of any new garment, and so many are apparently doomed to appear in clothes, however costly, that never can become adapted to their forms. To remedy so manifest a deformity in costume, FREDERICK FOX adopts this means of making known that he has practically studied both form and fashion, in their most comprehensive meaning, and in the course of an extensive private connexion, has clothed every conceivable development, during the past thirteen years, always adapting the garment, whether coat, waistcoat, or trousers, to the exigencies of its individual wearer, and the purpose it is intended to serve, thus invariably attaining elegance of fit, with that regard for ECONOMY which the spirit of the age dictates.

FOX, Practical Tailor, 73, CORNHILL,

Same side of the way as the Royal Exchange.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

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